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NOUVELLE SÉRIE

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ACADÉMIE ROUMAINE
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

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INHALT

THINKING IN SPACE! WHY ARE FUNERARY SITES ABSENT IN EASTERN PARTS OF TRANSYLVANIA IN THE 7TH-11TH CENTURIES?

ERWIN GÁLL*, FLORIN MĂRGINEAN**, MIHÁLY HUBA HŐGYES***, VIKTÓRIA HORVÁTH****, LEVENTE DACZÓ*****

Keywords: 7-10/11th centuries, Transylvania, funerary sites, lack of burial sites, cultural habitus
Abstract: Nationalist theories of the 18th-20th centuries and the concepts of nation-state characteristic to this period tried intensively to homogenise the notions of space, and in this case and in this regard, the territories like the geographically independent Transylvania are no exception. The homogenisation and generalisation, which sometimes occur in current archaeology as well – even, when not intended – go back to a much earlier period, already present at the ideological roots of the *notions of space in archaeology and their visual, graphic representations: the maps*.

Based on this premise, after collecting 420 archaeological sites from the 7th-10/11th centuries, the authors tried to analyse their geographical distribution, grouping them in two categories: 1. *Settlements and cultural layers*; 2. *Burial/funerary sites.* In order to avoid the above-mentioned problem, the authors tried to analyse the finds from ca. 7th-10/11th centuries through a regional approach, consequently, the finds from Transylvania are illustrated with four regional maps instead of one.

As a result of the observations based on the divided representation of Transylvania on four maps, the authors can conclude the following: 1. The known archaeological sites are mainly distributed on an area stretching from the western, low floodplains to the somewhat higher, 500-600 m hilly areas, although there are a few instances in areas with a much higher altitude as well; 2. However, the burial/funerary sites are documented primarily in the western parts of Transylvania (the valleys of the Someșul Mic, the middle course of the Mureș, and the lower course of the Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare Rivers), regardless whether we talk about the "Avar" (7th-8/9th centuries), "Bulgarian" (9th-10th centuries), or "Hungarian Conqueror" groups (10th century).

Thus, we have to ask ourselves, to what do we attribute the apparent lack of burial sites in the eastern and central parts of Transylvania?

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A. The state of the research?

B. If the territories in the western parts of Transylvania represented the peripheries of the "*networks*" of political-military structures, perhaps the rest of the territories in eastern and central Transylvania have been veritable *"no man's lands*", not organized by the political power, with an uncertain situation or simply without status?

C. May we – at least partially and supplementally– link this phenomenon to the usually smaller demographic background of the mountainous and hilly regions – as opposed to the lower areas –, observable on a regular basis to this day?

These three points, seemingly independent of each other, but in fact, closely interlinked, represent merely a part of the range of possible and plausible explanations. The authors surmise that the lack of funerary sites in eastern and central Transylvania in the 7^{th}-11^{th} centuries can be attributed primarily to the fact that *these areas were a kind of "stateless"*, unintegrated into the *"network"* of powers in the early medieval times.

Without a doubt, the identification of the funerary behaviour of the populations from the 7^{th}-10^{th} centuries in these regions remains one of main challenges of the future for the archaeologists of the early medieval period. Without any doubt, *mountain archaeology,* which will become a trend in Romania in the future, will offer a substantial impetus to debate with a modern, relaxed, much more complex and more sophisticated attitude, the thorny issues inherited from the age of nations (19^{th}-20^{th} century). This database of 420 sites and the observations based on these were intended to serve this purpose.

Cuvinte-cheie: secolele VII-X/XI, Transilvania, situri funerare, lipsa siturilor funerare, habitus cultural
Rezumat: Teoriile naționaliste din secolele XVIII-XX și conceptele de stat-națiune caracteristice acestei perioade au încercat intens să omogenizeze noțiunile de spațiu, iar în acest caz și în această privință teritorii precum Transilvania, independentă din punct de vedere geografic, nu fac excepție. Omogenizarea și generalizarea, care apar uneori și în arheologia actuală – chiar și atunci când nu este intenționată – datează dintr-o perioadă mult mai timpurie, fiind prezente deja în rădăcinile ideologice ale noțiunilor de spațiu în arheologie și ale reprezentărilor lor vizuale, grafice, precum hărțile.

Pornind de la această premisă, după colectarea a 420 de situri arheologice databile în secolele VII-X/XI, autorii au încercat să analizeze distribuția lor geografică, grupându-le în două categorii: 1. Așezări și straturi de cultură; 2. Situri funerare. Pentru a evita problema menționată mai sus, autorii au încercat să analizeze descoperirile încadrate cronologic între secolele VII-X/XI urmărind o abordare regională, prin urmare, descoperirile din Transilvania sunt ilustrate prin patru hărți regionale în loc de una singură.

Ca urmare a observațiilor autorilor, bazate pe reprezentarea divizată a Transilvaniei pe patru hărți, putem concluziona următoarele: 1. Siturile arheologice cunoscute sunt distribuite în principal într-o zonă care se întinde de la luncile inundabile din vest până la zonele colinare situate la 500-600 m altitudine, existând și câteva excepții de locuire la altitudini mai mari; 2. Totodată, siturile funerare sunt documentate mai ales în vestul Transilvaniei (văile Someșului Mic, cursul mijlociu al Mureșului și cursul inferior al râurilor Târnava Mică și Târnava Mare), indiferent dacă vorbim despre grupurile „avarilor" (secolele VII-VIII/IX), „bulgarilor" (secolele IX-X) sau „cuceritorilor maghiari" (secolul X).

Prin urmare, trebuie să ne punem întrebarea: cum putem explica aparenta lipsă a siturilor funerare în zonele estice și centrale ale Transilvaniei?

A. Stadiul cercetării?

B. Dacă teritoriile din vestul Transilvaniei au reprezentat periferiile „rețelelor" unor structuri politico-militare, poate restul teritoriilor din estul și centrul Transilvaniei au fost adevărate „no man's lands", neorganizate de o putere politică, cu o situație incertă sau pur și simplu fără statut?

C. Putem lega acest fenomen, cel puțin parțial, de fondul demografic mai mic al regiunilor muntoase și colinare, spre deosebire de zonele de câmpie și care se observă în mod regulat până în zilele noastre?

Aceste trei puncte de vedere, aparent independente unele de altele, dar de fapt strâns legate între ele, reprezintă doar o parte din gama de explicații posibile şi plauzibile. Autorii presupun că lipsa siturilor funerare din estul și centrul Transilvaniei în secolele VII-XI poate fi atribuită, în primul rând, faptului că aceste zone neintegrate în „rețeaua" unor puteri politice la începutul perioadei medievale, erau un fel de teritorii „fără stat".

Fără îndoială, identificarea comportamentului funerar al populațiilor din secolele VII-X din aceste regiuni rămâne una dintre principalele provocări de viitor pentru arheologii perioadei medievale timpurii. Totodată, arheologia montană, care ar putea deveni un trend în România într-un viitor nu foarte îndepărtat, va oferi un impuls substanțial pentru dezbaterea cu o atitudine modernă, relaxată, mult mai complexă și mai sofisticată privitoare la problemele spinoase moștenite din epoca națiunilor (sec. XIX-XX).

Baza de date care cuprinde 420 de situri și observațiile autorilor bazate pe aceste date sunt menite să servească acestui scop.

1. INTRODUCTION: SYMBOLIC GEOGRAPHIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN TRANSYLVANIA[1]

Nationalist theories of the 18th-20th centuries[2] and the concepts of nation-state[3] characteristic of this period tried intensively to homogenise the notions of space, the political space, creating a "*symbolic geography*" that is closely related to imagology as a mental representation of political, cultural, and historical space.

The notions of space as mental representations on maps, are embodied in virtual and visual representations. These illustrations are subjective constructions, especially the earlier ones, since in many cases, in the 19th and 20th centuries, they served the interests of the elite of the nation-state to unify, and they had a role in (political) interests, such as the ethnicization or nationalisation of space. As a consequence, the representation of political geography and the politically fuelled filling of space played a significant part in the process of homogenisation.

In spite of this, in the second half of the 19th century – concomitantly to the metamorphosis of nationalism –, a mythicized, classicized, and romanticized so-called *national landscape* was created, which sowed the first seeds of regionalism and regional thinking in the historical sciences as well[4]. All of these could be identified later – even if not immediately – in the social and cultural space. In summary, these political and cultural processes had an obvious influence on historical sciences and archaeology, which essentially did not change in early medieval archaeology until the 70s and 80s of the last century, unlike *e.g.* the advance of "regional" research in the fields of political science and human geography from the 1970s onwards[5].

This introduction was intended to shed light on the ideological roots of the *notions of space in archaeology and their visual, graphic representations, the maps*, and with that, to the fact that the homogenisation and generalisation apparent even in current archaeology sometimes unintentionally goes back to a much earlier period (overall, it is the result of nationalisms generated

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[1] A part of the main ideas of this article has been outlined in three earlier studies: Gáll, Fülöp, Hőgyes 2020; Gáll, Hőgyes, Fülöp 2021; Gáll, Mărginean 2022.

[2] Anderson 2006; Gellner 1983; Hobsbawm 1990.

[3] Greenfeld 1992, p. 293.

[4] A perfect example with regard to our region is Balázs Orbán's work (1868).

[5] Murphy 1991.

by the massification of the modern age). This observation also applies to the archaeologies of the post-socialist region.

Since our study is not meant to outline the research history of maps used and created in archaeology, as visual graphic representations, we rely on highlighting some of the more important works that integrated the *map* as an auxiliary tool, primarily focusing on Transylvania.

After reviewing the map representations used in early medieval archaeology, we can observe that *micro-regional maps*, *site plans*, and *site maps*[6] depicting closed features already appeared in the second half of the 19th century[7]. However, macrogeographical representations were unknown – partially due to the stage of the research.

Before the first cartographic representations of Transylvanian archaeology, we will enlist some of the first studies discussing the early history of the Banat and Oltenia. The first attempts to collect the relevant sources about the geographical location of the Roman-origin Tibiscum of the Banat Region were made as early as 1876[8]. A map was annexed to the published work, to which spatial elements believed to be from the Roman period, reconstructed based on the sources were added, and they were projected onto the urban, road, and hydrographic network around Jupa at the time. On the same topic, a sketch map was published three years later, depicting the Roman roads in Severin County[9].

A detailed (colour!) map depicting the historical and archaeological monuments of the Central-Danube region was published in 1879 in the columns of the *Délmagyarországi Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Közlönye* magazine[10]. In addition to the meticulous German-language hydrographic map and road network around Vršac, traces of old villages, mills, and known building ruins were also included.

A few years later, in 1890, a topographic map of Zlatna (in Hungarian: *Zalatna*), the centre of gold mining in Dacia, and its surroundings was published, which also included the archaeological sites[11].

A micro-regional site plan[12] of Arcidava of the Banat region was created after analysing the three Dacian routes of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, which depicted the fortification's reconstructed defensive area, in order to illustrate archaeological research related to the mining activities of the Romans.

Moving on to the central focus of our paper, a pivotal moment in terms of the map representation of the early medieval deposits of Transylvania was in 1936. In *A történeti Erdély*, edited by Miklós Asztalos was published the study, which mapped the funerary sites in Transylvania and

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[6] *E.g.* micro-regional maps and site plans appear in studies of the most diverse nature, including studies about the migrations and the conquests period, in the columns of the *Archaeologiai Értesítő* and *Archaeologiai Közlemények*. See Vécsey 1868-1869, p. 49; Rómer 1870, p. 177: temetőtérkép [= cemetery map]; Foltinyi 1870.

[7] Even though it is primarily a work of architectural history, we mention Arnold Ipolyi's micro-regional map of the distribution of monuments registered on the river island Žitný ostrov (in Hungarian: Csallóköz) on page 247 of volume I of *Archaeologiai Közlemények* (Ipolyi 1859, p. 247). A very detailed regional map of the entire Transdanubia, also depicting Roman roads: Finály 1902, Appendix.

[8] Dragalina 1876, melléklet [= Annex].

[9] Miletz 1879, p. 18.

[10] Ormós 1879, melléklet, w.p.

[11] Téglás 1890, p. 5. Unfortunately, there is no legend to this map.

[12] Téglás 1899, p. 99.

the early Árpád period for the first time[13]. The map edited by Márton Roska clarifies the image inspired by the archaeological findings, also supported by the observations of István Kovács[14], *i.e.* apart from the finds of Eresteghin, a spear and its questionable stirrup[15], the 10th-century nomadic deposits were concentrated in the western part of the basin, and at the same time, both authors expected further findings in the direction of eastern Transylvania.

In 1943, Gyula László outlined a much more complex picture than these analyses[16]. His article discusses the settlement area of the Transylvanian Basin from prehistoric times to the Árpád period. His wide-ranging observations can only be mentioned in the context of research history, since at this moment, a large team of researchers would be needed to compile maps of a similar nature. At the same time, when delimiting settlement areas, he did not illustrate the geographical distribution of archaeological sites.

In terms of archaeological methodology, Kurt Horedt's research suggested new approaches after World War II. In his 1958-volume, he managed to convincingly delineate the settlement area of the equestrian population of the late Avar period (although its spread to the southern direction, beyond Târnava Mare, cannot be excluded)[17]. Later, he analysed the funerary sites that indicated the settlement area of the so-called "Mediaș group"[18], but his attempt to map the characteristics of the geographical distribution of the settlements in his 1986 volume should be also highlighted[19].

In his volume, *Erdély története* (vol. I), István Bóna illustrated the 4th-12/13th century archaeological sites[20], however, he did not analyse regional differences, neither did he attempt to explain these.

Despite the fact that a remarkable amount of collecting was carried out by Radu Harhoiu[21], and *regionality* as a *research trend* is prominent in his works, none of this is highlighted in his concrete conclusions.

In this brief introduction, we featured the analyses that we consider to be the most relevant works as examples. In addition, in several prominent works, the *map* – which can demonstrate the interpretation of archaeological phenomena – appeared as an integral part of the research, practically creating the methodological basis of various studies, since any phenomenon or event produced by a human society takes place in a specific space[22]. At the same time, the geographical spatial structure of Transylvania was interpreted through the lens of *homogeneity* (also by one of the authors of these lines!) (in other words, the uniform names of Transylvania, Transylvanian Basin are mostly in use). As a conclusion, up to this moment, a more heterogeneous and divided interpretation of the geographical space of Transylvania has only been put forward in an insignificant measure.

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[13] Roska 1936, p. 172: 6. kép.

[14] Kovács 1942, p. 108.

[15] We consider this so-called trapeze-shaped stirrup a modern forgery. Our opinion is detailed in Gáll *et alii* 2020, p. 401.

[16] László 1943.

[17] Horedt 1958, fig. 9/b.

[18] Horedt 1976, Abb. 6.

[19] Horedt 1986, Abb. 25, 43, 48.

[20] Bóna 1988, 17-19, térkép [= map].

[21] See for example: Harhoiu 2004-2005.

[22] See for example: Cosma 2017, Maps 4-7; Țiplic, Tomegea 2016, p. 26: hartă; Stanciu 2015a, fig. 2; Gáll 2013a, vol. I; Vizauer 2008.

In summary, no one has asked the question of why there is a certain concentration of archaeological sites in a certain region, or on the other hand, why cannot it be observed elsewhere?

Since the basis of all such inquiries is the geographic area and the database from this area available to the researchers, we would continue by addressing these.

2. THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA: TRANSYLVANIA[23]

Geographically, Transylvania is completely independent of the Middle Danube Basin. The macroregion spreads in a semicircular arc shape, enclosed between the Southern, Eastern Carpathians, and the Western Romanian Carpathians – from the mountains of Bucovina and the mountains of Maramureş to the valley of the Upper-Tisza/Tisa, and from the riverhead of the Suceava River to the valley of the Danube at the Porţile de Fier-Iron Gate. From the west this huge geographical unit is limited by the Western Romanian Carpathians (in Romanian: *Carpaţii Occidentali*). The area has two passages towards the west: a narrower, along the Mureş River, and a wider at the exit of the Someş River. Furthermore, the range of the Carpathians is dissected by

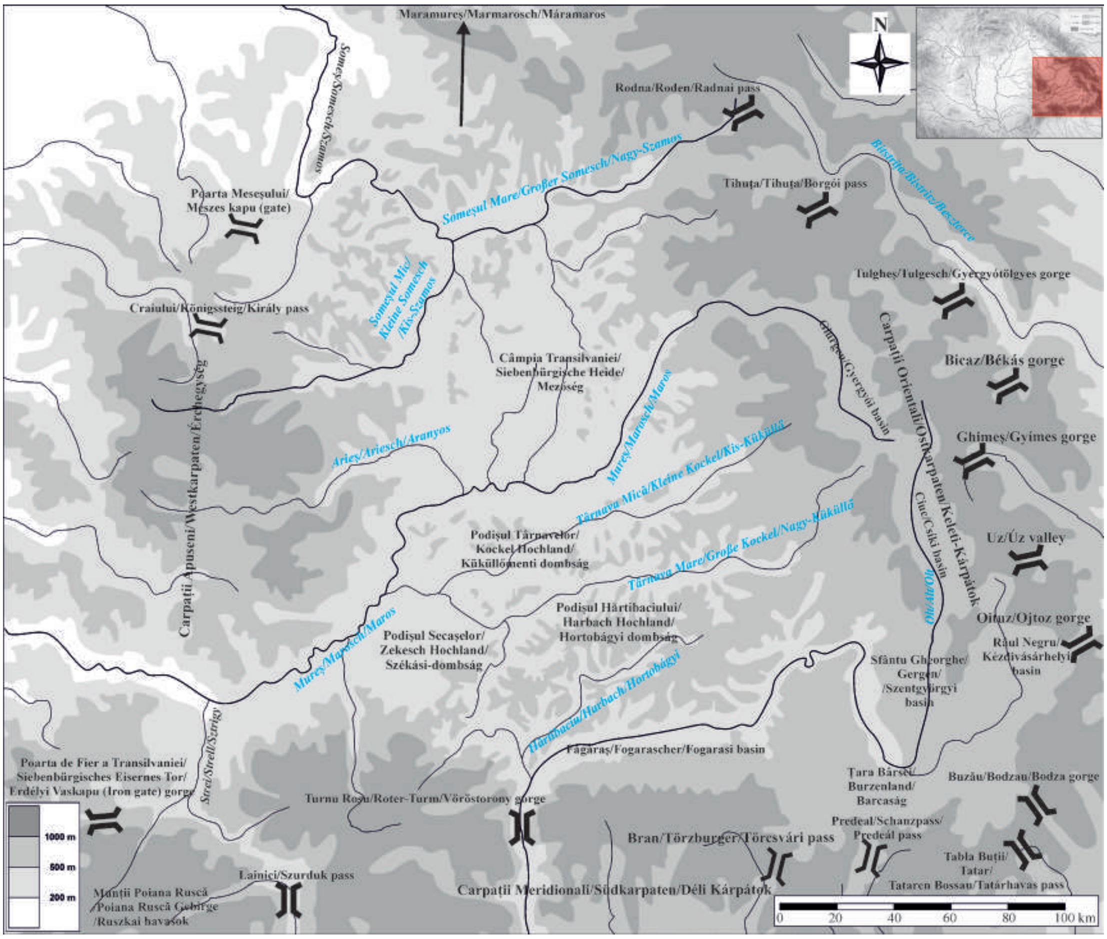


Fig. 1. Transylvania (the basic map was drawn by Daniel Spânu).

[23] Balintoni, Mészáros, Györfi 1998; Roşian 2020; Krézsek, Bally 2006. Regarding the geographical description, see also Harhoiu, Spânu, Gáll 2011, p. 7-18.

saddles and gorges in the north-east and in the south as well (*e.g.* Radna-saddle, Bârgău-saddle, Tulgheş-, Bicaz-, Ghimeş-, Bodza-gorge, Tatar-saddle, the Predeal-gorge, the Bran-saddle, Turnu Roşu-gorge). It should be noted that the width of the Eastern Carpathians decreases towards south: in the north it is 170 km, at Deda it is 100 km, at Târgu Secuiesc it is 90 km. The 500-1000 m high areas, characteristic of the regions of eastern Transylvania, are dominated by beech-woods, the higher mountains by pine woods, in the lower hills there are mainly oak-woods. Forest steppes are present only in a small area in Transylvanian Plateau (in Romanian: *Câmpia Transilvaniei*) (to north and north-east of Cluj-Napoca), in the western part of the basin – and this is important when examining the 7^{th}–$10/11^{th}$ centuries. Transylvania is rich in rivers, its soil is rich with precious metals and salt, which could be the causes of different political-military events and processes.

We examined the geographical distribution of 7^{th}-$10/11^{th}$ archaeological sites in the context of these geographical realities, as well as the characteristics named in the title of our paper.

3. ON OUR DATABASE AND ITS REGIONAL AND MICRO-REGIONAL NATURE (see Annex 1)

After collecting the 420 archaeological sites, listed in Annex 1[24], we distributed the archaeological sites located in the geographical Transylvania in two categories: 1. *Settlements and cultural layers* as a symbol of human life and community activity (stray finds mostly containing pottery were also classified in this category); 2. *Burial/funerary sites* as results, consequences of the second most spectacular act of life, next to birth: death[25].

Wherever it was possible, we provided the exact geographical coordinates of the archaeological deposits, in other cases – in the lack of data –, we marked the coordinates of the central part of the administrative unit.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned problem, we tried to analyse the finds from ca. 7^{th}-$10/11^{th}$ century through a regional approach, consequently, the map of all the finds in Transylvania was divided into four regional maps, funerary sites were marked with red, settlements/ cultural layers and scattered finds with black spheres.

In the framework of this geographical systematization, we have designated four areas that can be more or less easily divided:

A. *The north-western part of Transylvania* basically covers the area of the Someșul Mic. It is clearly visible that the funerary sites are primarily known from the river valley that forms the backbone of the region, while settlements from this period were also found in the river's side valleys. The funerary sites known from the tributary valleys of the Someșul Mic are all characterized by cremation rite (ca. 7^{th}-$9/10^{th}$ century).

B. *The southwestern and central part of Transylvania* includes the central part of the Mureș valley and the lower reaches of its two main tributaries, the Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare.

[24] In this regard, *cf. Repertoriul Arheologic Național*, regrettably, incomplete, with several mistakes and lacunas. About the large number of lacunas only in one microregion, see Gáll *et alii* 2017.

[25] There is a vast body of literature in recent decades on the complex analysis of funerals as a space for caring for the dead and a social event. In archaeology today, the aspects of the stability of the social status of the successors and the transfer of status are most often emphasized. See for example: Härke 2000, p. 369-381. Other considerations such as the ideas about the fate of the soul or the emotional aspects of death and burial are less explored.

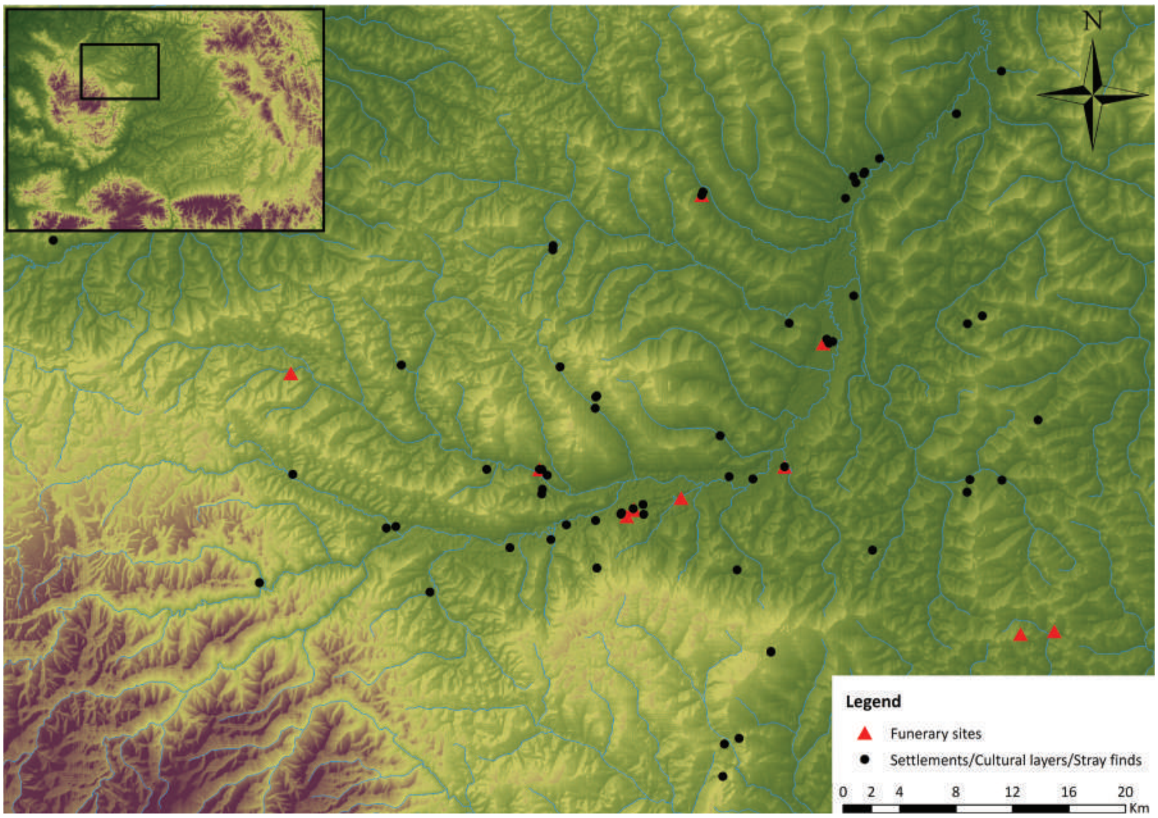


Fig. 2. Someşul Mic Basin (north-western part of Transylvania) (funerary site: red triangle; settlement or cultural layer: black sphere).

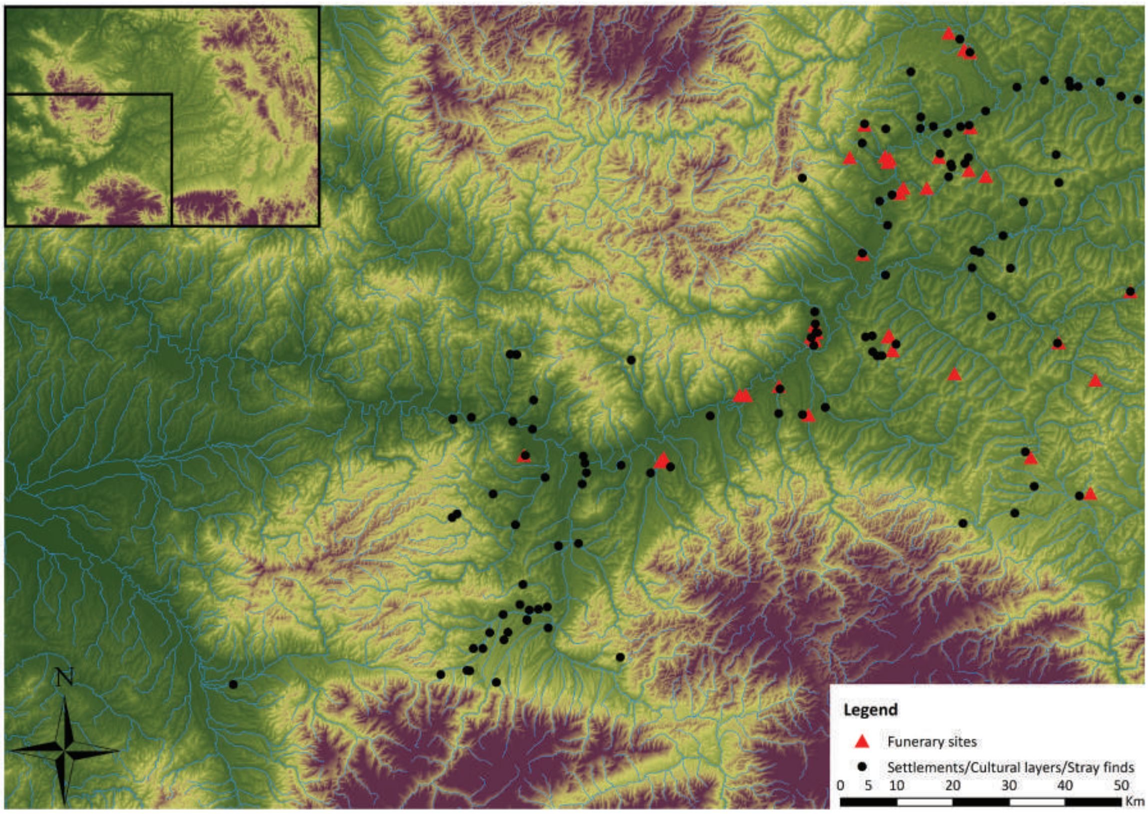


Fig. 3. The Middle-Mureş basin and the lower section of the Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare (funerary site: red triangle; settlement or cultural layer: black sphere).

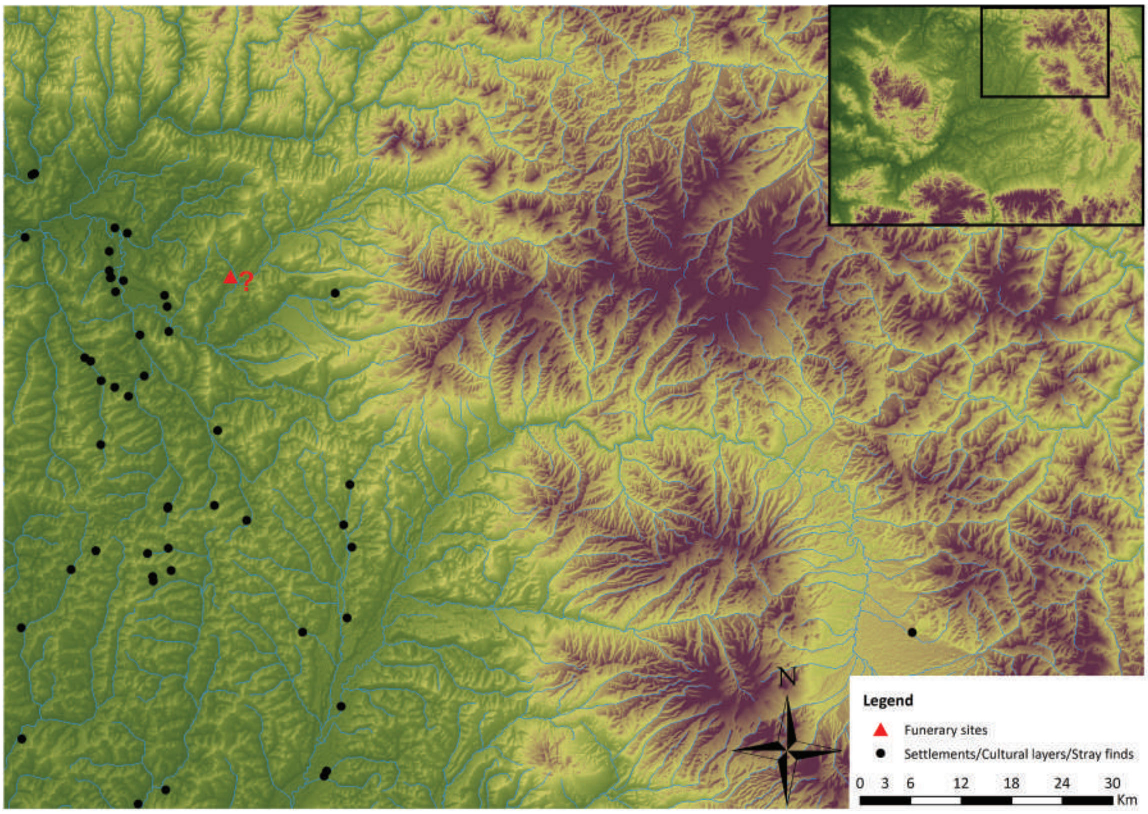


Fig. 4. The northern and northeastern regions of Transylvania, *i.e.* the upper reaches of the Mureș and Someșul Mare rivers (funerary site: red triangle; settlement or cultural layer: black sphere).

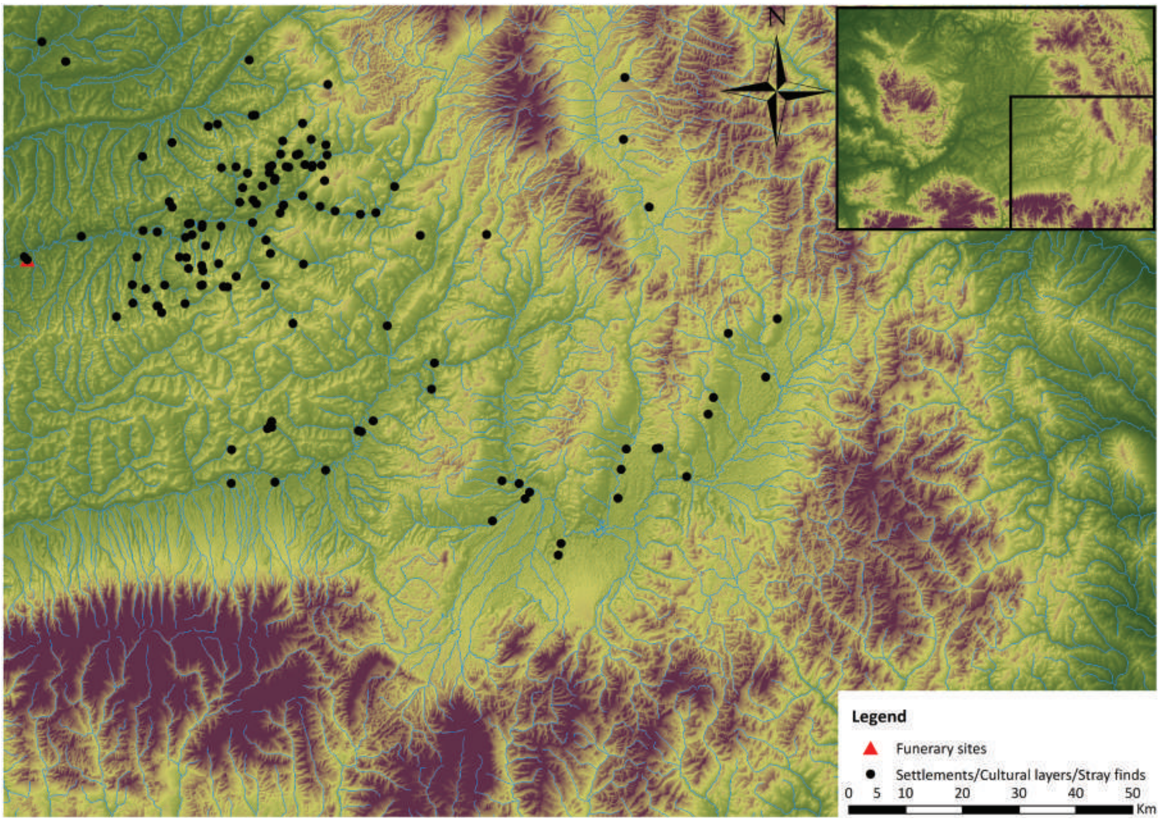


Fig. 5. The southern and south-eastern part of Transylvania, *i.e.* the upper section of the Olt and the Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare (funerary site: red triangle; settlement or cultural layer: black sphere).

Funerary sites in this area of the Transylvanian basin are also mainly known from the main river valley, however, in the river valleys east of the Mureș, only cremation and bi-ritual funerary sites are known.

C. There are no known archaeological deposits in the mountainous regions and higher hills in the *northern and northeastern parts of Transylvania*, only settlements and cultural layers were registered in the upper reaches and tributary valleys of the Mureș and Someșul Mare rivers. The supposed cremation grave in Bistrița would be the only funerary site in this large area.

D. In the *southern and southeastern parts of Transylvania*, *i.e.* in the upper and middle sections of the Olt River and in the upper section of the two Târnava rivers, in spite of the relatively advanced research, a conclusively documented funerary site can be found easternmost at Bratei. In addition, we have knowledge of dense concentrations of settlements primarily from the upper section of the Târnava Mare and the Olt area – this region is actually considered central-west Transylvania. Despite these, funerary sites are completely absent from this area.

As a result of dividing the regions of Transylvania into four parts and illustrating it on four maps, we can conclude the following:

1. The distribution of the archaeological deposits can be traced from the western, low floodplains of the basin to the higher, 500-600 m hilly areas, but in some cases, the archaeological sites are known from much higher areas, from the Gheorgheni or Ciuc basins (*e.g.* Lăzarea – *Lázár castle* found at approx. 770 m above sea level, while Miercurea-Ciuc – *Grădina Fodor* is located at ca. 670 m above sea level).

2. On the other hand, as figures 2-5 and 17 clearly illustrate, the burial/funerary sites can be documented primarily in the valleys of Someșul Mic, Middle-Mureș, and in the lower sections of the Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare.

In the following, the chronological, geographical distribution, and cultural aspects of these cemeteries are analysed.

4. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPREADING OF THE FUNERARY SITES

In the scientific debates, a significant number of contributions have addressed in a general and comprehensive perspective the geographical spectrum of the burial sites in Transylvania. However, the need to investigate the importance of micro- or medioregional analysis in archaeology, approaches based on network theory, only recently began to appear as research trends in our professional medium.

If we quantified a number of 420 archaeological sites, which we can link to the early medieval period, only about *13.8% of these would be burial sites* (see Annex 1). Hence, as a first step, we would like to present the distribution of burial sites in Transylvania dating to the 7^{th}-$10/11^{th}$ centuries, where a definite number of 58 burial sites are known.

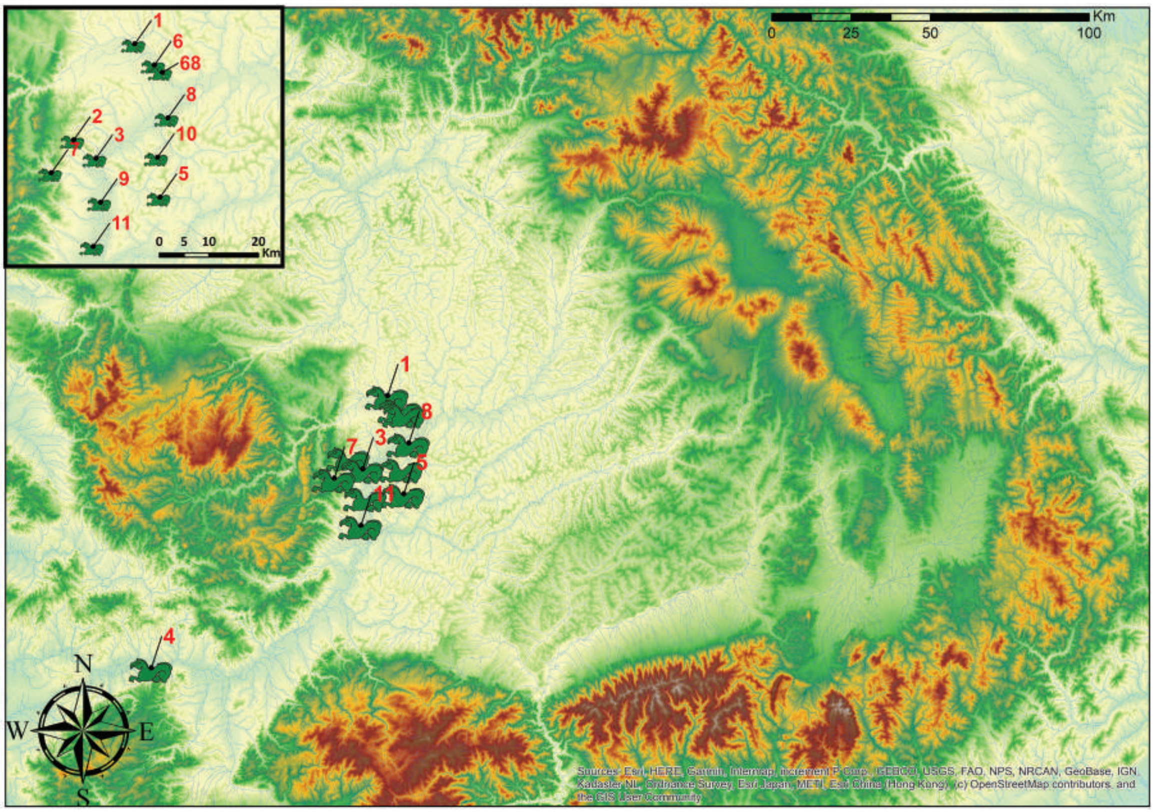


Fig. 6. Macrotopography of the "Avar" group in Transylvania (late 7/8th century-first half of the 9th century) (numbers correspond to Annex 2).

We systematized the burial sites in four groups, based on the Central European and South Danube chronologies[26] and the characteristics of the *funerary habitus*[27]. Commonly used terms are still in use in the speciality literature – *"Avar"*, *"Bulgarian"*, *"Hungarian conqueror"* – these being technical terms, used in a structural sense[28] to express the cultural *funerary habitus* of different populations integrated within the power structures in the early medieval period[29], being a true cultural replica of these structures.

Without any doubt, in the case of *"Avar"*, *"Hungarian conqueror"*, but to a lesser extent, the *"Bulgarian"*, *funerary cultural habitus* is also closely linked to what we call nomadic or *steppe*. These communities did not necessarily have a nomadic, pastoral way of life, this only represented

[26] On the Avar Age chronology: Daim 1987; Stadler 2005. On the chronology of the Lower Danube region: Fiedler 1992; Rašev 2008. On the early middle age chronology (7th-10th centuries) in the light of the 14C data: Szenthe, Faragó, Gáll 2023.

[27] Regarding the *habitus*: Bourdieu 2002.

[28] We consider the *power structures* the determining historical factor, which determine, generate solidarity and identities. In order to understand the *habitus* of a society, we must start an analysis to understand the structures and their character that determined, generated, organized the respective society. From this perspective, the *Avar* or *Madjar* nomadic power structures, the so-called *clan systems*, should be studied in particular.

[29] So, we must emphasize the different nature of ancient and contemporary power structures, the latter being ideologically based on the philosophy of enlightenment regarding *"popular sovereignty"*. It is important to emphasize that the doctrine of *popular sovereignty* goes back only to 18th-century traditions (Rousseau) and was not practiced in early medieval nomadic societies. In this sense, see for example Greenfield 1996.

a legacy, by perpetuation or by acquiring by acculturation the funerary fashion of the steppe origin (horse burial, animal offerings, specific weapon sets, such as the reflex bow)[30].

As a first step, we would like to introduce images of the macrospatial spread of burial sites in the researched regions, based on chronology and funerary habitus:

A. The first in chronological order is the funerary horizon called *"Avar"*[31] in Transylvania, an aggregation of peoples of nomadic origin, whose close relationship with the late *"Avar"* funerary horizon in the Middle Danube Basin is obvious. The characteristics of this group reveal a "nomadic tradition"[32], and their concentration in the area of Middle Mureş seems to have an explanation related to the salt resources in the area[33] (see also Pl. I).

B. Unlike the group called "Avar", the funerary sites called *"Mediaş"* type spread over a much wider area, from the north of the Someşul Mic area (Dăbâca), to the Olt area; their border of extension to the east is the centre of Transylvania, the Bratei area, respectively the Bistriţa River

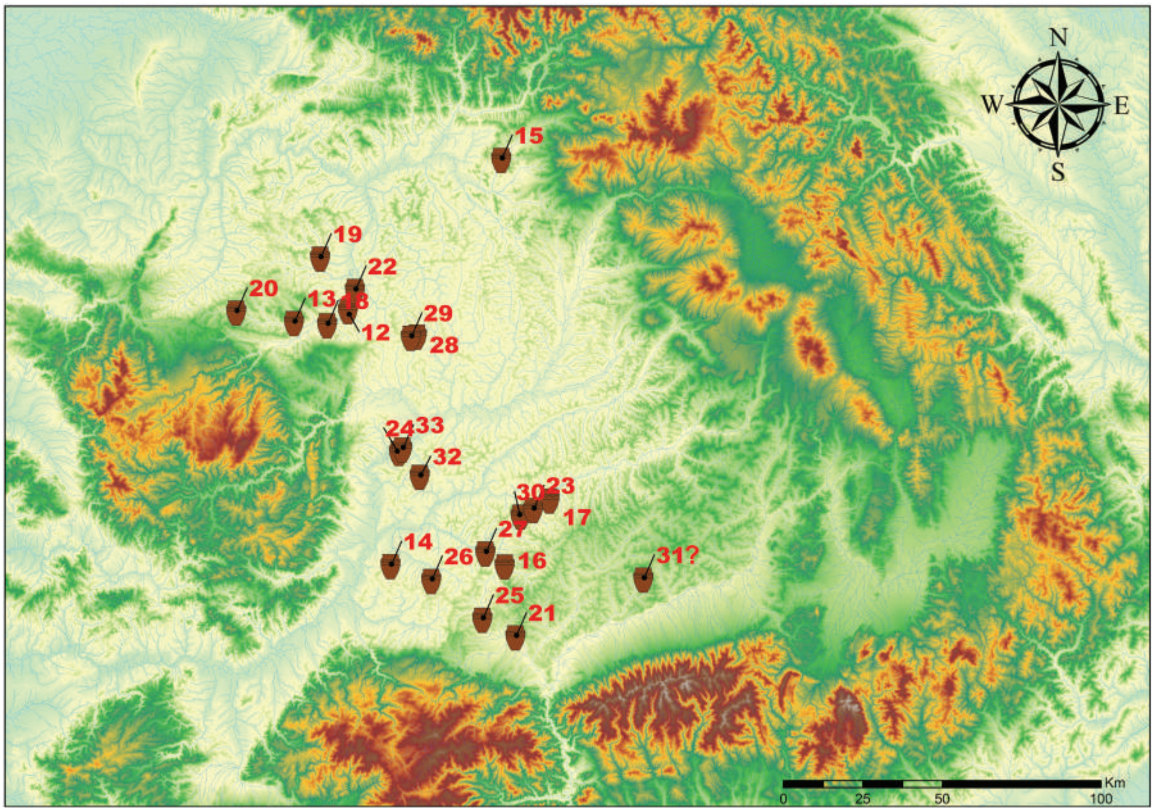


Fig. 7. Macrotopography of the cremation necropolises from the "Mediaş" and "Nuşfalău" groups in Transylvania (numbers correspond to Annex 2).

[30] In this sense, see Szenthe, Gáll 2022b.

[31] About the Avar-age archaeology in general: Daim 2003.

[32] Szenthe, Gáll 2022b, p. 315-317.

[33] For bibliography: Cosma 2018; Cosma 2019; Harhoiu 2020, Beilage 6.

area to the north, if the data in this case are correct[34]. There are cremation graves in urns or in pits, with a very poor inventory. However, in some elements, their material culture follows the Avar one (especially the belts decorated with appliques), moreover, the rite of inhumation was also observed in certain necropolises in a smaller percentage[35].

The image is completed with the tumuli from Apahida and Cluj-Napoca – *Someşeni*, from the Someşul Mic valley, characterized by the barrows with funerary chamber graves with wooden platforms in its middle, cremated bones and deposited dress accessories (including cast belt accessories), and on the side, urns with cremated bones, but also wooden buckets (Pl. II). In our opinion, these burial sites are probably related to *the phenomenon of the emergence, as a consequence of social competition, of a new elite among the population that cremated the dead*, given that this behaviour (chamber grave) also is observable among the "Avar" elite (Hortobágy-Árkus)[36], the phenomenon being known as far as the Baltic and Scandinavian areas[37].

The imitation of the "Avar" cultural-funerary habitus in the environment of biritual or cremation necropolises can archaeologically be found especially in Bratei II, but the material culture specific to late Avar necropolises is also known in Cluj Napoca – *Someșeni* or Bratei II, but from cremation graves[38].

C. In comparison with this funerary group, the one datable to the 9th century and the first quarter of the 10th century, called the group with "southern Danubian" aspects, is located in the middle area of Mureș, on a 70 km strip, on both banks of the river, from Orăștie to Ciumbrud[39] (Pl. III). The strong connections with the burial customs and the formal repertoire of the Lower Danube area are more than obvious[40] (Pl. IV). In Oltenia and Muntenia, datable from the 8th century to the 10th century, such funerary sites can be traced from the Jiu River on the left bank of the Danube to Brăila, in the meadow areas[41].

D. The socio-archaeological phenomenon that marked the 10th century in the Middle Danube Basin, a unique archaeological event in Europe at the end of the first millennium[42], is the so-called "Hungarian conquest period", characterized exclusively by funerary sites[43] (see Pl. V).

Unlike the Avar habitat, the necropolises with nomadic aspects from the 10th century[44] were researched, in the early phase, in Someșul Mic, an area related to salt resources. Thus, funerary

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[34] For bibliography: Horedt 1976; Țiplic 2002-2003; Harhoiu 2004-2005; Stanciu 2015b, ris. 25; Țiplic, Tomegea 2016; Gáll *et alii* 2017; Harhoiu 2020, p. 226-233: Beilage 6.

[35] Țiplic, Tomegea 2016, Grafic 1.

[36] Szenthe, Gáll 2022a, p. 125, 127-128, fig. 54.

[37] Janowski 2011.

[38] Zaharia 1977, fig. 29/7-8, fig. 34/2a-b; Macrea 1958; Macrea 1959.

[39] For bibliography: Pinter, Boroffka 2001; Ciugudean, Pinter, Rustoiu 2006; Ciugudean, Dragotă, Popescu 2022.

[40] Fiedler 1992, vol. I: Beilage 1; Rašev 2008.

[41] For bibliography: Toropu, Stoica 1972; Fiedler 1992; Ciupercă 2015-2016.

[42] Wieczorek, Fried, Müller-Wille 2000, p. II.

[43] *Ancient Hungarians* 1996, p. 37-56.

[44] For bibliography: Gáll 2013a; Dragotă 2018; Dragotă 2019; Gáll 2020b, p. 141-142; Marcu Istrate 2022; Ciugudean, Dragotă, Popescu 2022.

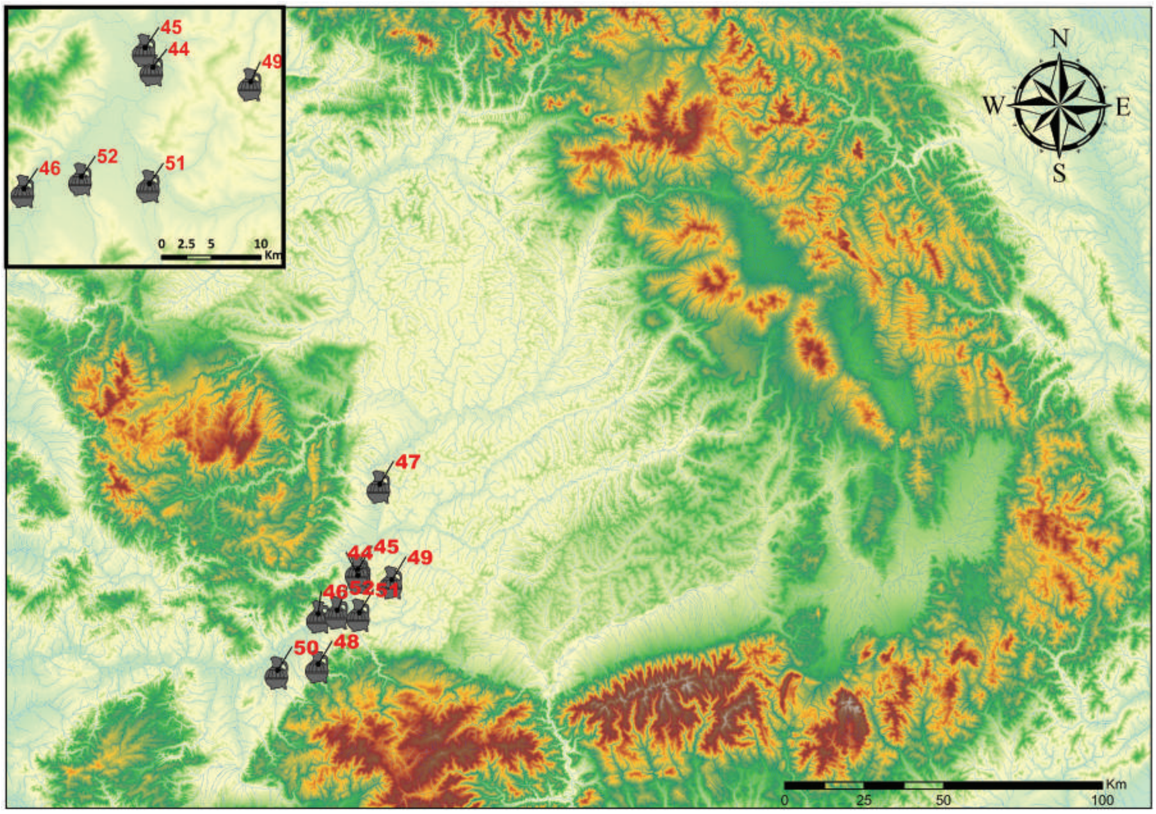


Fig. 8. Macrotopography of funerary sites with "southern Danubian" aspects (8^{th}-10^{th} centuries) in Transylvania (numbers correspond to Annex 2).

sites characterized by a steppe funerary habitus from the Someşul Mic region are known only from the city of Cluj-Napoca, in the area of the former Roman road[45]. Representatives of organized military communities were buried here during the 10^{th} century, where they separately developed distinct values, reflected in certain funerary rituals specific to this group[46]. At the same time, in the Someşul Mic region there are no known necropolises that we could certainly date to the 10^{th} century, instead we have a significant number of cremation necropolises, whose dating – in the lack of reliable arguments – was set in the 8^{th}-9^{th} centuries. Another important aspect is the fact that in Jucu – *Tetarom*, for example, the cremation necropolis is overlapped not by a necropolis from the 10^{th} century (like from Cluj-Napoca's funerary sites), but by one from the 11^{th}-12^{th} centuries. In our opinion, the reason for this could be the possibility that the cremation necropolis – difficult to date – was used until the 11^{th} century[47]. At the same time, in Cluj Napoca, ^{14}C analyses suggest an earlier dating, the first half of the 10^{th} century[48].

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[45] Gáll 2013b, p. 480.

[46] Gáll 2013b, p. 479-480.

[47] In this regard, for example, the necropolises from Boarta and Mediaş can be dated based on pottery to the 9^{th}-10^{th} centuries. About their dating, see Bóna 1988, p. 182.

[48] Regarding the ^{14}C analyses from Cluj Napoca – *Zápolya Street*, see Gáll *et alii* 2019.

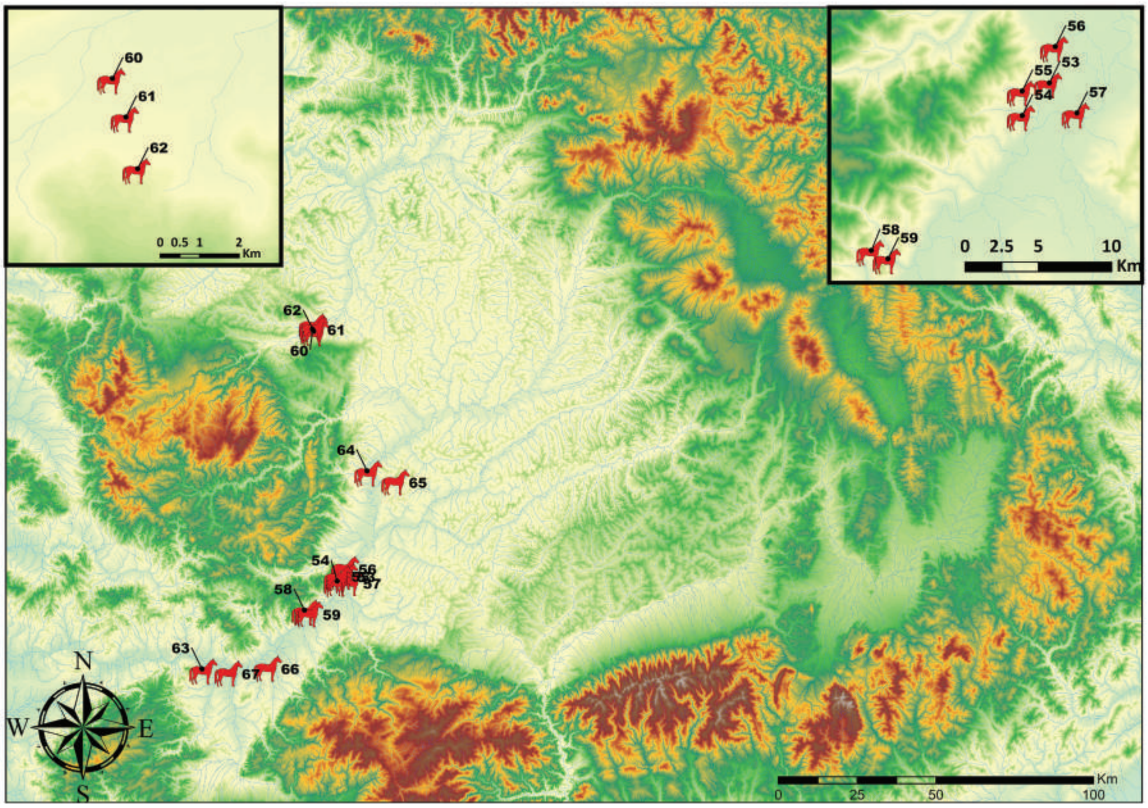


Fig. 9. Macrotopography of the funerary sites of the "Hungarian conquerors" and of the populations following different rituals in Transylvania dating to the 10^{th} century (numbers correspond to Annex 2).

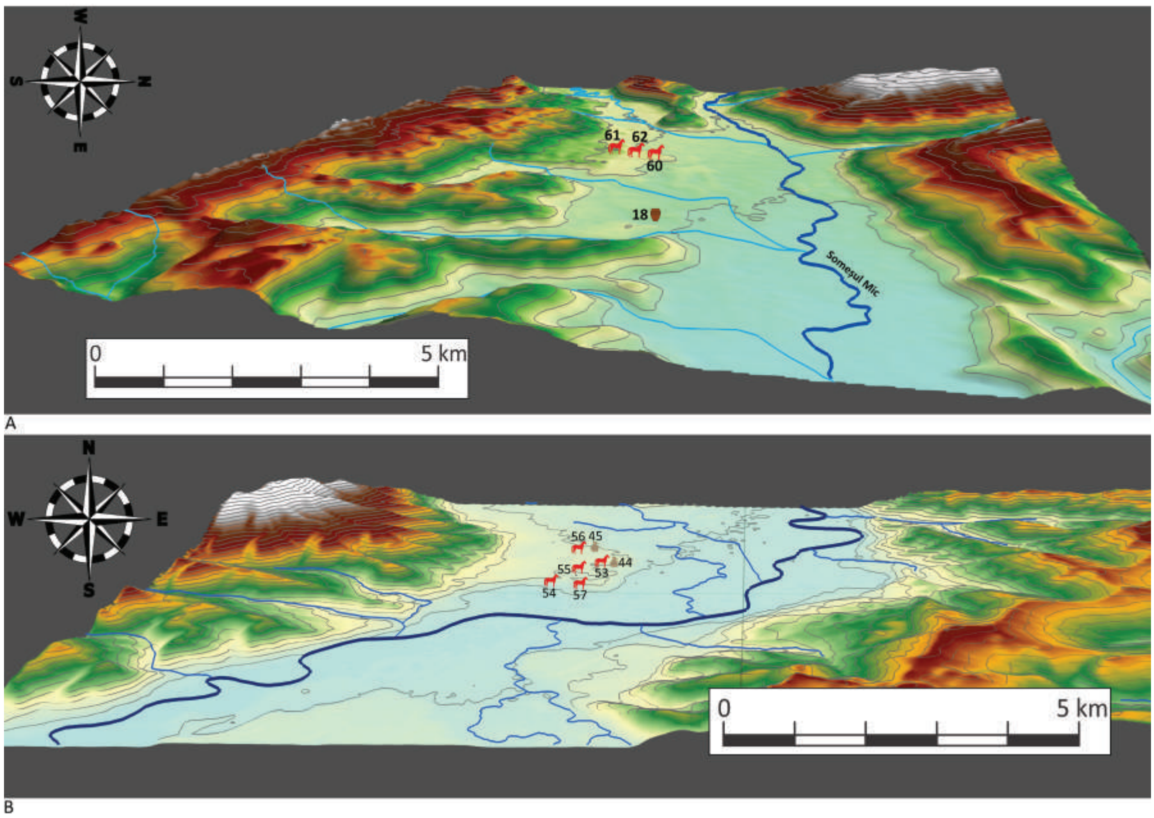


Fig. 10/A-B. Funerary sites from the 10^{th}-11^{th} centuries in Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia (numbers correspond to Annex 2).

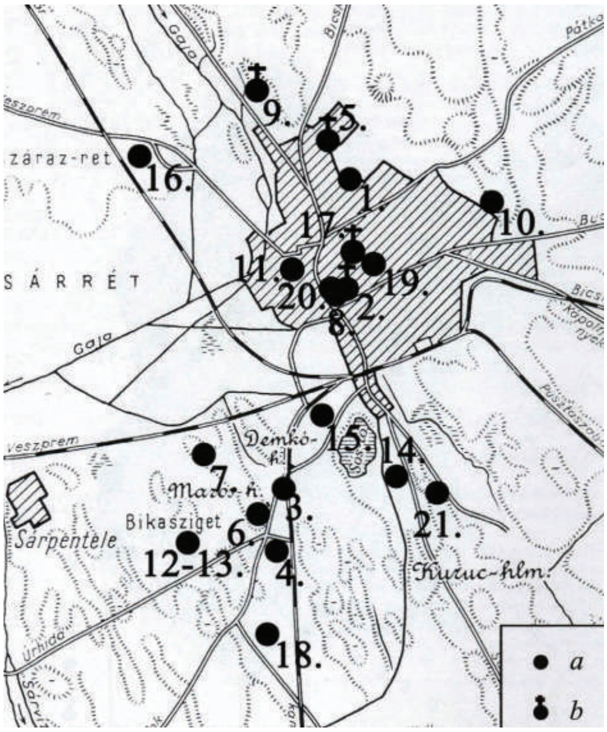


Fig. 11. Funerary sites from the 10th-11th centuries in Székesfehérvár (*cf.* Petkes 2012, 2. térkép and list of sites).

Instead, the necropolises in the middle Mureș Basin are from a later period, some graves showing clear signs of acculturation and structural integration (this process resembles the Gepidic one).

The funerary sites in the middle Mureș region have a significant concentration in Alba Iulia, but these reveal very different funerary aspects from those in Cluj-Napoca. As a percentage, significantly fewer weapons were recorded in the graves, and remains of horses are known in a fairly small number too, compared to the number of graves. No sabres were unearthed, however, as a unique discovery in the region of Transylvania, a sabre-hilted sword has been found at *Izvorul Împăratului*. The agglomeration and character of the burial sites with a high number of graves resemble those of the present-day city of Székesfehérvár, where burials like the ones in Alba Iulia can only be dated to the second half of the 10th century[49].

However, we remain with several questions, especially in the case of the necropolis at the Alba Iulia – *Stația de Salvare*[50]:

I. To what extent is there continuity between the population/populations of the necropolis from the 9th century to the 10th century (we have such a model for example in Čakajovce[51])?

II. How big was the 10th century necropolis?

III. Can the cremation graves discovered in the necropolis area be dated back to the 8th century or even to a later period, the 9th-10th centuries?

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[49] Bakay 1965-1966; Bakay 1968; Petkes 2012, 2. térkép.

[50] Ciugudean, Dragotă, Popescu 2022.

[51] Reiholcová 1995.

5. THE QUESTIONS OF THE LACK OF BURIAL SITES IN THE EASTERN PART AND CENTRE OF TRANSYLVANIA

In the last part of this study, on the basis of our database illustrated by the Fig. 2-5 and 17 we have to ask the question: how can the lack of burial sites in the eastern part and centre of the Transylvanian Basin be explained?

In our opinion, there is not a single answer, but a complex set of explanations, which we will try to devise below.

A. *The stage of the research?* Without any doubt, the research stage can be a significant impediment, but the issue it cannot be reduced exclusively to this causality[52].

B. As we can see, *the burial sites in Transylvania, for the most part, were documented in the western region, in the area of the rivers Little Someș and middle Mureș Valley*, and only in the case of necropolises where cremation predominates in a significant amount, up to Bratei in the Târnave area and up to Toarcla on the valley of Olt River.

A creditable explanation, instead of referring only to the research stage, is the fact that the territories of Transylvania represented the peripheries of the "*networks*" of political-military structures. They started in the west from the area of Vienna, and can be traced to the middle area of the Mureș (in the case of "Avar" and "Hungarian conqueror"), respectively in the case of "Bulgarian" (8th-10th centuries) from the Balkan Mountains (and south of them) to the Ciumbrud area of Transylvania[53]. Macrotopography is relevant in these cases, of both the "Avar" sites, and those from the 9th and 10th centuries too, of which we give an example:

The rest of the territories in eastern and central Transylvania probably had this status of territories not organized by the political power, with an uncertain situation or simply without status. We can consider them "no man's lands", sparsely populated, without adequate socio-political organization, without controlled and maintained communication lines, where life was even more dangerous, unlike organized areas, controlled (directly) by the networks of power structures. Being unorganized areas from a political regard, a network of settlements is impossible to demonstrate.

Therefore, the number of settlements in those areas does not accurately reflect demographic realities, since in the case of rudimentary agriculture, the phenomenon of pendulation of communities is logical. Thus, for example, a community of approx. 30 people on a restricted or an extended area, following the continuous oscillation due to land depletion, could in a generation (approx. 25-30 years, if we take into account the life expectancy of the early medieval period) "establish"/ "produce" several settlements.

At the same time, the possibility of the phenomenon that Massimo Dadà and Sascha Biggi called "versant-transhumance"[54], *i.e.* the mobility between the two mountain slopes of transhumant communities in the early medieval period, should not be ignored[55].

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[52] In the previous, post-Roman period, not many funerary sites were documented, although compared to the total hiatus from the 7th-10th centuries, there are still a few examples.

[53] Last time: Curta 2022.

[54] Dadà, Biggi 2015, p. 388.

[55] Analyses like Teodor, Panait 2022 could launch new research.

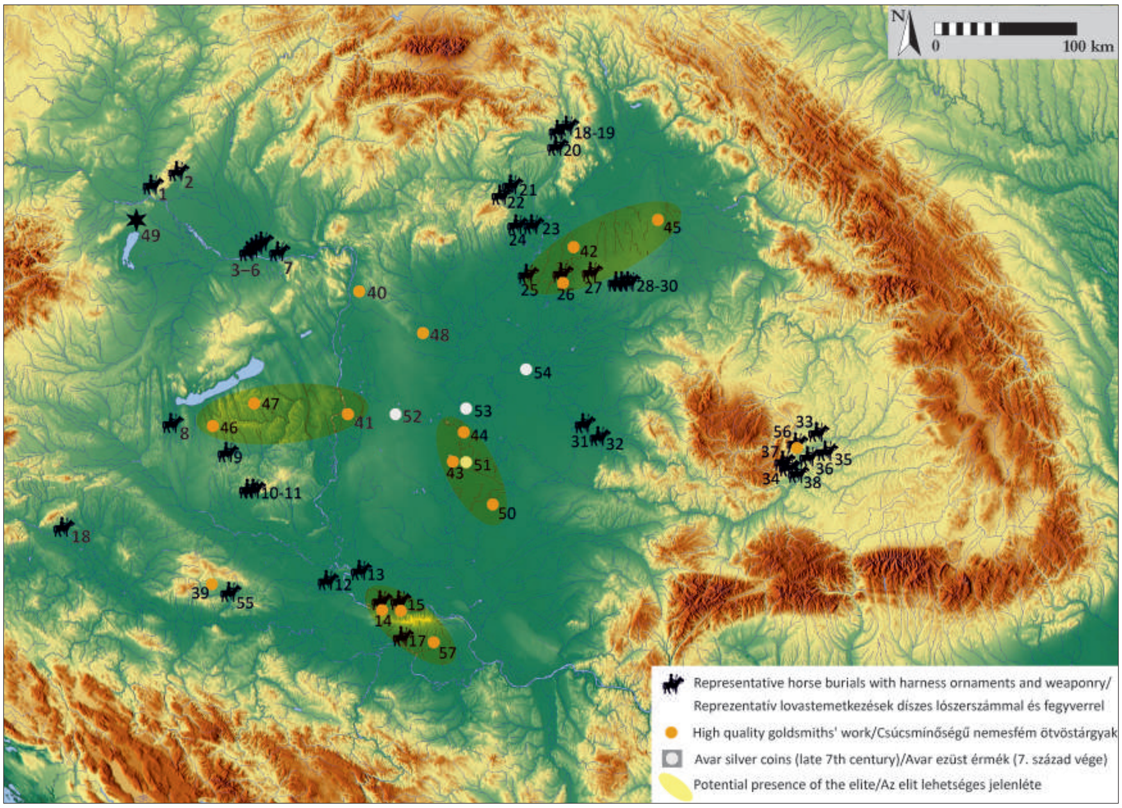


Fig. 12. Traces of the power system of the Late Avar Khaganate in the archaeological legacy of the Carpathian Basin (*cf.* Szenthe, Gáll 2022a fig. 128).

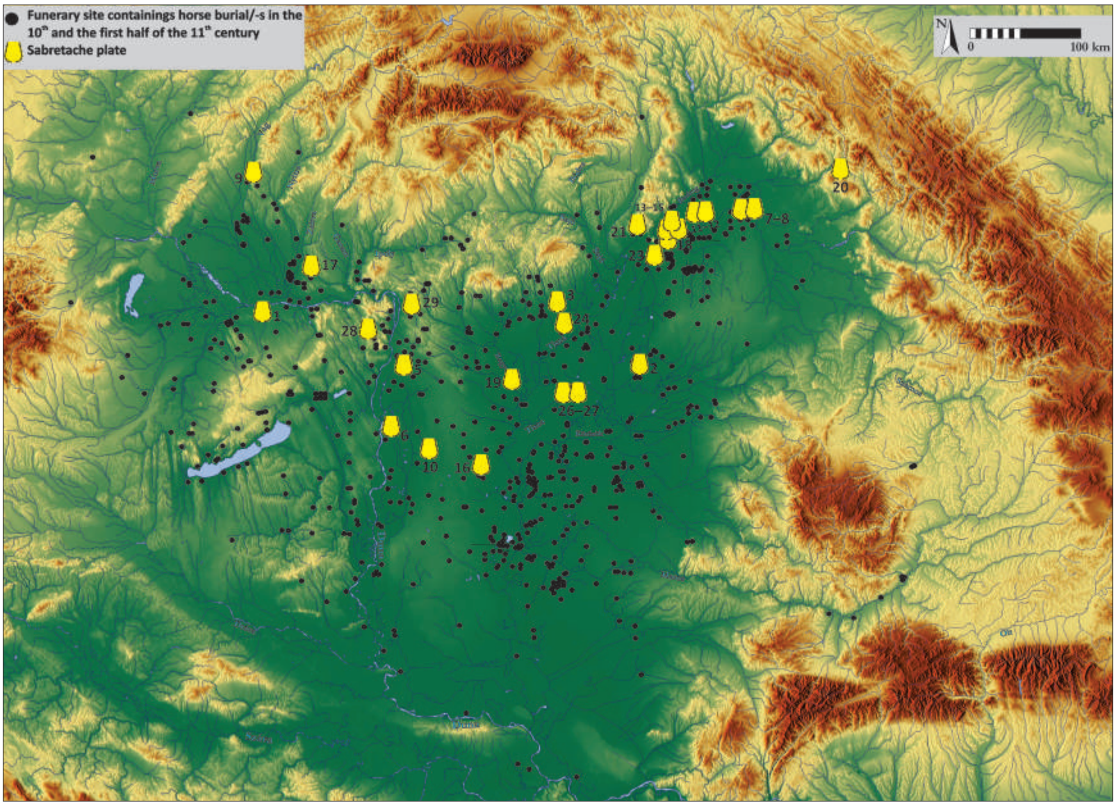


Fig. 13. The geographical distribution in the Carpathian Basin of the partial horse burials and sabretache plates in the 10th, respectively the first half of the 11th century (map made by Erwin Gáll and Réka Fülöp).

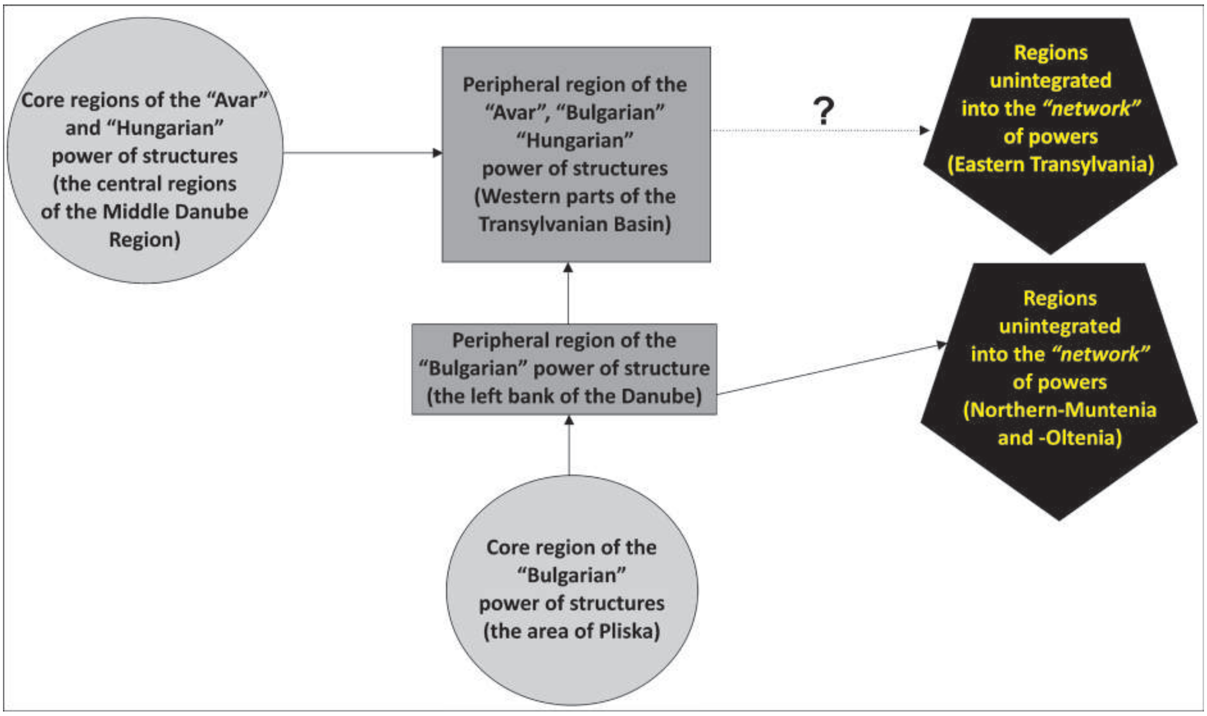


Fig. 14. Graph of the type of relationship between centrality, periphery, and territories "without political status", based on archaeological data, respectively the asymmetric relations between political-military powers and the populations of different territories.

All of this would explain, resolve, and nuance the interpretation of problematic phenomena, such as the much-discussed issue of continuity, whose research methodology would need to be fundamentally reconsidered.

C. *A final remark,* which is a complementary one, refers to the demographic situation of these regions. To this day, the mountainous and hilly regions show a smaller demographic background, as opposed to the lower areas, which are much more conducive to life[56]. These present-day demographic realities are strongly hinting towards the fact that in the era we analysed, only small, hard-to-identify burial sites can be expected in the eastern regions of Transylvania.

6. ON THE PERSPECTIVES

Thus, the three points, seemingly independent of each other, but in fact, closely related, represent merely part of the range of possible and plausible explanations. The lack of funerary sites in eastern and central Transylvania in the 7th-11th centuries can be attributed primarily to the fact that *these areas were a kind of "stateless"*, unintegrated into the "network" of powers in the early medieval times *(*"Avar", "Bulgarian" or "Hungarian" *political structures*).

[56] For example, in the 2021-census 314685 people were counted in Gorj County, in Harghita 291950, in Covasna 200042, instead, for example, 679141 in Cluj and 599442 in Dolj County.

https://www.recensamantromania.ro/rezultate-rpl-2021/rezultate-definitive-caracteristici-demografice/ (accessed on 09.06.2024).

The archaeological data sets do not constitute any evidence for the inclusion of the "entire" Carpathian Basin in the Avar or Hungarian power network, in fact they prove the exact opposite – as the maps above clearly show (see Fig. 12-13).

In the case of the Transylvania, we must clearly separate the region of Western Transylvania from eastern Transylvania. The archaeological features of the eastern Transylvania – from the late Avar period to the 11th century – indicate completely different characteristics than the central and semi-peripheral areas of the Carpathian Basin.

However, in this regard, it is worth mentioning that we do not have any narrative sources about these regions; there regions and communities are "without history"[57] in the twilight of the early medieval period. At the integration of these areas into viable political-administrative structures we were able to document the funerary sites, thus in the case of eastern Transylvania, the burial sites (churchyards) appear only in the 12th-13th centuries.

Thus, without any doubt, in these regions, the identification of the funerary behaviour of the populations from the 7th-10th centuries remains one of the future challenges for the archaeologists of the early medieval period. Without any doubt, *mountain archaeology*, which will become a trend in Romania in the future[58], will pose a substantial challenge to debate with a modern, relaxed, much more complex and more sophisticated attitude, the thorny issues inherited from the age of nations (19th-20th century). Thus, the concept of "versant-transhumance", that was integrated into archaeological research, could give us an explanation for this gap.

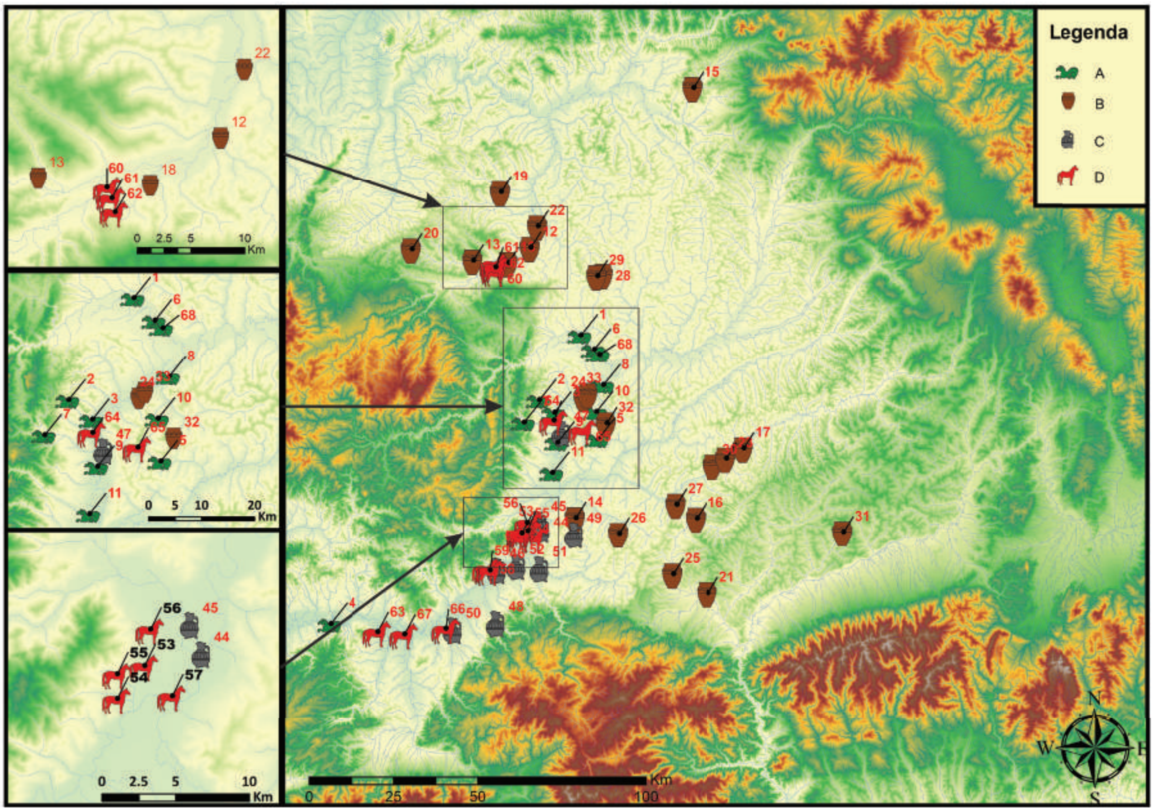


Fig. 15. Geographical distribution of funerary sites from the 8th-10th centuries in Transylvania (is obviously the lack of the funerary sites in the eastern part of Transylvania).

[57] Wolf 1982.

[58] A good example for this: *Hidden Landscapes* 2022; Dragoman *et alii* 2015.

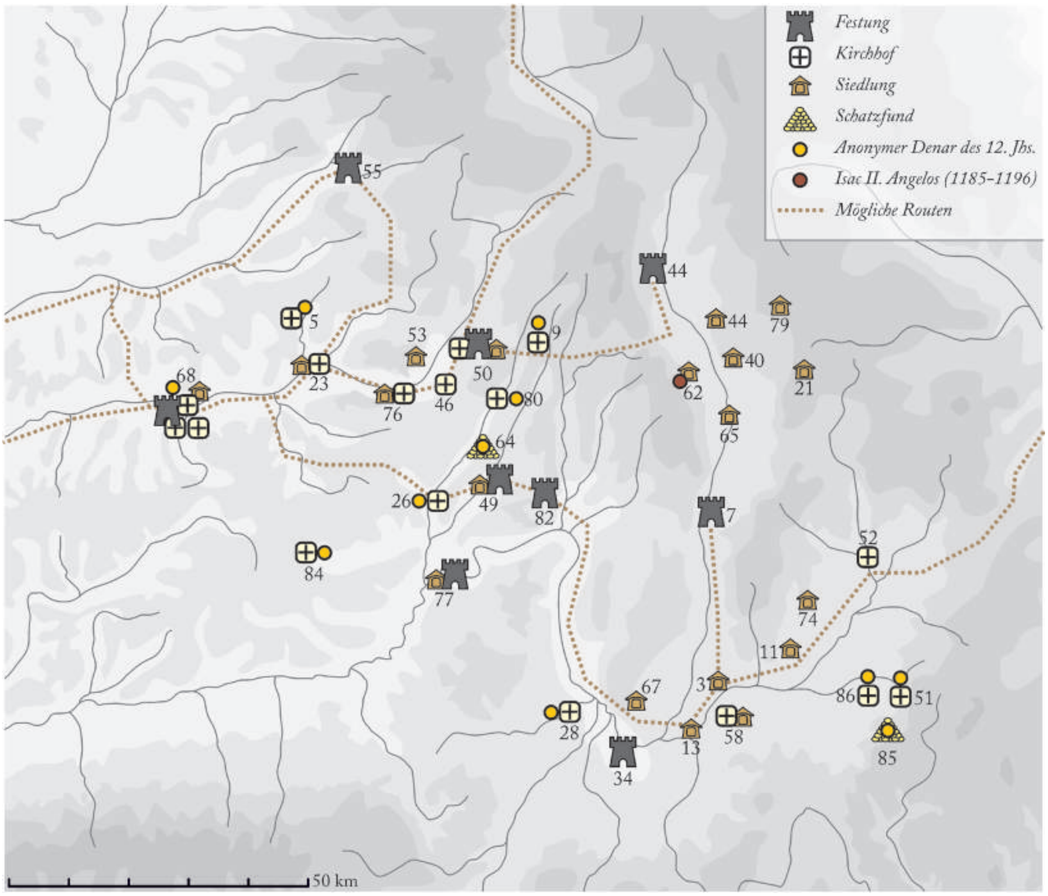


Fig. 16. 12th-century churchyards, fortresses, and settlements in eastern and south-eastern Transylvania (after Gáll 2020a, Abb. 112).

The scarcity of archaeological sites at high above sea level can probably be partially explained by the research stage, which should be increased in the future, but at the same time, a more complex explanation than the three points we listed is necessary for the lack of funeral sites. Our database of 420 sites and our observations based on these were intended to serve this purpose.

Acknowledgements
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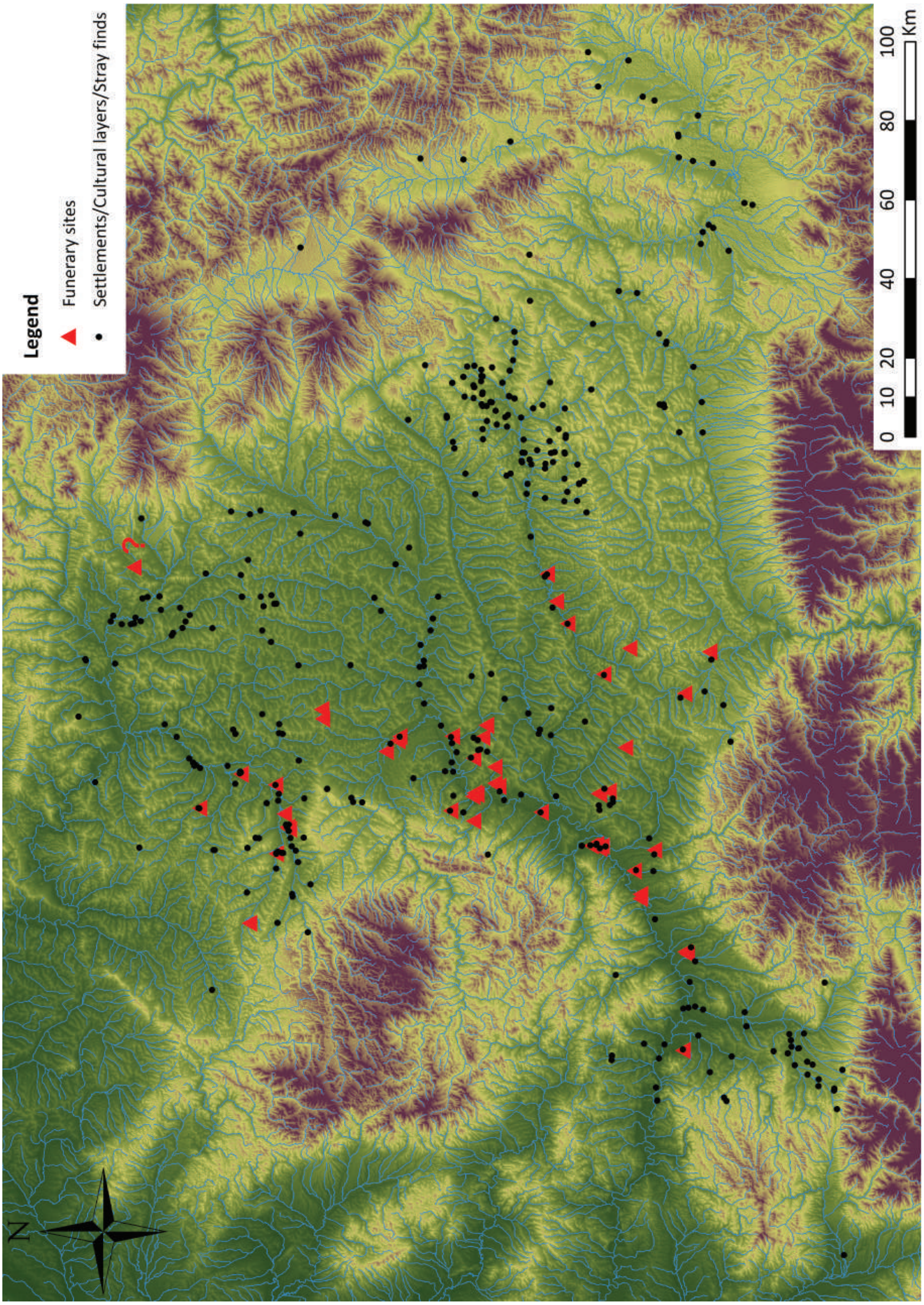


Fig. 17. Geographical distribution of the funerary sites and the settlements in Transylvania (7^{th}-$10/11^{th}$ centuries).

Annex 1

No.	*Locality name*	*County*	*The name of the archaeological site*	*GPS coordinates*	*Dating of the sites, finds*	*Nature of the research of the site/find*	*The character of the site*
1.	Câmpia Turzii	Cluj	*?*	46° 33’ 01.08” N / 23° 51’ 52.64” E*	8th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
2.	Cicău	Alba	*Săliște*	46° 24’ 04.35” N – 23° 40’ 23.13” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
3.	Gâmbaș	Alba	*Reformat cemetery*	46° 20’ 32.51” N – 23° 43’ 41.92” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
4.	Gâmbaș	Alba	*Ogoarele de Jos*	46° 21’ 04” N – 23° 43’ 16.63” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
5.	Leșnic	Hunedoara	*?*	45° 54’ 53.06” N – 22° 44’ 22.39” E*	8th century	-	stray finds
6.	Luna	Cluj	*Nod rutier*	46° 31’ 26.78” N – 23° 54’ 04.56” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
7.	Luna	Cluj	*Tarlaua nr. 1*	46° 31’ 10.03” N – 23° 54’ 52.24” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
8.	Lopadea Nouă	Alba	*“La Râpe” (dealurile Gorgan și Cetate)*	46° 18’ 05.7” N – 23° 49’ 08.57” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
9.	Măgina (Aiud)	Alba	*curtea lui Sas Cornel*	46° 20’ 55.31” N – 23° 38’ 23.98” E	8th century	-	funerary site
10.	Noșlac	Alba	*Livada / Garoafelor street*	46° 23’ 58.36” N – 23° 55’ 05.84” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
11.	Sâncrai	Alba	*Situl 10 – lot 2, km 40+020 – 40+170*	46° 17’ 32.46” N – 23° 45’ 21.2” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
12.	Șpălnaca	Alba	*Șugud*	46° 19’ 50.84” N – 23° 54’ 55.91” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
13.	Teiuș	Alba	*Cetățuie*	46° 11’ 40.34” N – 23° 40’ 22.21” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
14.	Apahida	Cluj	*?*	46° 48’ 02.02” N – 23° 44’ 54.58” E*	8-10th centuries	-	funerary site
15.	Apahida	Cluj	*Orosz’s collection*	46° 48’ 02.02” N – 23° 44’ 54.58” E*	8-10th centuries	-	stray finds
16.	Baciu	Cluj	*Căminul Cultural*	46°47’46.61” N – 23°31’14.42” E	8-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
17.	Berghin	Alba	*În peri*	46° 03’ 45.66” N – 23° 44’ 04.17” E	8-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site

No.	***Locality name***	***County***	***The name of the archaeological site***	***GPS coordinates***	***Dating of the sites, finds***	***Nature of the research of the site/find***	***The character of the site***
18.	Berghin	Alba	*Zăcătoare*	46° 03’ 53.32” N – 23° 44’ 13.48” E	8-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
19.	Bistrița	Alba	*?*	47° 07’ 45.08” N – 24° 28’ 02.66” E*	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
20.	Boarta	Sibiu	*Șoivani*	45° 59’ 52.62” N – 24° 12’ 46.99” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
21.	Bratei	Sibiu	*Rădaia la Popescu*	46° 11’ 15.12” N – 24° 27’ 15.5” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
22.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Someșeni*	46°46’46.85” N – 23°39’10.18” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
23.	Dăbâca	Cluj	*Braniște*	46°58’22.03” N – 23°40’2.08” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
24.	Dorolțu	Cluj	*Dâmbu Mic*	46°51’15.78” N – 23°17’16.58” E	7th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
25.	Ghirbom	Alba	*Gruiul Fierului*	46° 02’ 27.52” N – 23° 44’ 44.22” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
26.	Gușterița (Sibiu)	Sibiu	*Fântâna Rece*	45° 48’ 58.09” N – 24° 12’ 15.06” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
27.	Jucu de Sus	Cluj	*Râtul boilor / Tetarom III, Site II*	46°52’46.47” N – 23°46’56.78” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
28.	Mediaș	Sibiu	*Dealul Furcilor*	46° 09’ 57.82” N – 24° 21’ 54.33” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
29.	Ocna Sibiului	Sibiu	*Lab*	45° 52‘ 19.87“ N – 24° 04’ 01.08” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
30.	Păuca	Sibiu	*Ruinele Bisericii Reformate Maghiare*	46° 00’ 19.28” N – 23° 53’ 20.13” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
31.	Soporu de Câmpie	Cluj	*Poderei*	46° 41’ 53.73” N – 24° 00’ 03.43” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
32.	Soporu de Câmpie	Cluj	*Răzoare-Sănișoara*	46° 41’ 46.3” N – 23° 58’ 10.61” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site

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33.	Şeica Mică	Sibiu	*?*	46° 03’ 24.66” N – 24° 07’ 40.45” E*	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
34.	Târnava (Proştea Mare)	Sibiu	*Palămor*	46° 08’ 23.39” N – 24° 17’ 31.03” E*	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
35.	Turdaş	Alba	*Valea Clocită*	46° 19’ 19.72” N – 23° 57’ 18.85” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
36.	Uioara de Jos	Alba	*Itardeu, La Pârloage*	46°21’3.86”N – 23°50’46.38”E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
37.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Catedrala Romano-Catolică*	46° 04’ 03.11” N – 23° 34’ 12.5” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
38.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Staţia de Salvare II*	46° 04’ 46.09” N – 23° 33’ 56.81” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
39.	Blandiana	Alba	*La Brod (“A”)*	45° 57’ 55.95” N – 23° 24’ 35.12” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
40.	Ciumbrud	Alba	*Podireu*	46° 18’ 03.78” N – 23° 45’ 54.29” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
41.	Orăştie	Hunedoara	*Dealul Pemilor X 8*	45°51 ‘21.55” N – 23°13’05.75” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
42.	Sebeş	Alba	*malul Sebeşului, între oraşul Sebeş şi Petreşti*	45° 56’ 07.27” N – 23° 33’ 18.81” E*	9-10th centuries	-	funerary site
43.	Vinţu de Jos (Sibişeni)	Alba	*?*	45° 58’ 49.93” N – 23° 29’ 10.47” E*	9-10th centuries	-	funerary site
44.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Brânduşei street*	46° 03’ 43.66” N – 23° 33’ 38.35” E	10th century and 11th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
45.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Catedrala Romano-Catolică*	46° 04’ 03.11” N – 23° 34’ 12.5” E	10th century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
46.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Izvorul Împăratului*	46° 03’ 36.21” N – 23° 33’ 27.67” E	10-11th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
47.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Staţia de Salvare II*	46° 04’ 46.09” N – 23° 33’ 56.81” E	10-11th centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site

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48.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Stația Orange*	46° 3'17.88"N – 23°33'57.75"E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
49.	Blandiana	Alba	*În vii ("B")*	45° 57' 55" N – 23° 23' 46" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
50.	Blandiana	Alba	*"C"*	45° 57' 53.36" N – 23° 24' 33.99" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
51.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Kalevala / Semenicului street*	46° 46' 19.33" N – 23° 36' 33.38" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
52.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Plugarilor / Szántó street*	46° 46' 02.43" N – 23° 36' 09.68" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
53.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Zápolya / Dostoievski / gen. Traian Moșoiu street*	46° 46' 16.71" N / 23° 36' 29.29" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
54.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Fluturilor / Pillangó street*	46°46'20.24" N – 23°36'30.74" E	10^{th} century	-	stray find
55.	Deva	Hunedoara	*Micro-15*	45°51'37.92"N – 22°54'14.04"E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
56.	Gâmbaș	Alba	*Măguricea / Kiss Magura nyergén*	46° 20' 49.25" N – 23° 43' 57.35" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
57.	Lopadea Nouă	Alba	*"La Râpe" (dealurile Gorgan şi Cetate)*	46° 18' 05.7" N – 23° 49' 08.57" E	10-11^{th} centuries	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
58.	Orăștie	Alba	*Dealul Pemilor X 2*	45°51 '40.82" N – 23°13'30.33" E	10^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	funerary site
59.	Aiud	Alba	*Cetățuia*	46° 16' 44.66" N – 23° 42' 39.8" E	8^{th} century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
60.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Monetărie*	46° 04' 00.57" N – 23° 34' 21.36" E	6-7^{th}, 9-10^{th} centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
61.	Alba-Iulia	Alba	*Societatea Monolit*	46° 03' 32.81" N – 23° 33' 30.7" E	6-7^{th} centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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62.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Orasul roman Apulum II. Bazinul Olimpic*	46° 04’ 51.69” N – 23° 34’ 03.15” E	6-7th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
63.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Partoș*	46° 02’ 47.35” N – 23° 33’ 52.68” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
64.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Societatea Monolit*	46° 03’ 32.79” N – 23° 33’ 30.69” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
65.	Albești	Mureș	*La Cetate*	46° 12’ 39.61” N – 24° 51’ 39.2” E	7-8th centuries, 9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
66.	Albești	Mureș	*Școală*	46° 14’ 24” N – 24° 51’ 07.71” E	6-11th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
67.	Angheluș	Covasna	*Dealul Mestecănișului / Nyíroldal / Remeteoldal*	45° 53’ 09.6” N – 25° 53’ 05.28” E	7th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
68.	Angheluș	Covasna	*Loc pietros / Kövicsesorr*	45° 53’ 12.06” N – 25° 53’ 27.62” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
69.	Archiud	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fundătura*	46° 53’ 04.79” N – 24° 26’ 41.42” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
70.	Baciu	Cluj	*Strada Nouă / Új utca*	46°47’46.49” N – 23°31’23.05” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
71.	Bălata	Hunedoara	*Pe Teleci / Teleghi*	45° 54’ 08.45” N – 22° 55’ 20.89” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
72.	Bezid	Mureș	*Fâneața Mare / Doborotványa*	46° 24’ 00.07” N – 24° 52’ 00.26” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
73.	Brateiu	Sibiu	*Nisipuri-La est de sat*	46° 11’ 14.62” N – 24° 27’ 13.3” E	6-7th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
74.	Brateiu	Sibiu	*Nisipuri-Prisacă (Asezarea nr. 2)*	46° 11’ 31.87” N – 24° 26’ 49.99” E	6-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
75.	Brănişca	Hunedoara	*Aut. Lugoj - Deva, lot 4, Sit 3, km 88+750-89+000 - Pescărie Est*	45° 55’ 08.53” N – 22° 46’ 54.11” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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76.	Căianu Mic	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vatra satului*	47° 14’ 08.78” N – 24° 09’ 19.02” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
77.	Căianu Mic	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Poduri*	47°14’14.20”N – 24° 9’34.35”E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
78.	Câmpia Turzii	Cluj	*pe partea dreaptă a DN 15, vizavi de Hanul Broscuța*	46° 32’ 24.96” N – 23° 53’ 26.92” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
79.	Cernat	Covasna	*Curtea muzeului (conacului) / Grădina Konnáth*	45° 57’58.38” N / 25° 00’ 58.00” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
80.	Cicău	Alba	*Săliște*	46° 24’ 08.87” N / 23° 40’ 22.61” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
81.	Ciceu-Corabia	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Sub Cetate*	47° 15’ 03.16” N / 23° 58’ 02.46” E	8-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
82.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Moldovei/Garibaldi, Vízművek, Z zóna*	46°45’51.59” N – 23°34’25.30” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
83.	Coasta	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Podul Breti*	47° 08’ 04.06” N / 24° 16’ 40.2” E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
84.	Coasta	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vatra satului – Grădina lui Găurean Teodor*	47° 07’36.01”N - 24°16’47.72”E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
85.	Comana de Jos	Brașov	*Dealul Heleșteului*	45°54’58.48”N – 25°12’55.84”E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
86.	Comana de Jos	Brașov	*Gruiul Văcarului*	45°55’4.41”N – 25°12’30.98”E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
87.	Coșeni	Covasna	*capătul sudic al satului*	45°48’28.87”N – 25°47’48.05”E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
88.	Cristuru Secuiesc	Harghita	*Poala Bradului / Fenyőalja*	46°16’28.03”N – 25° 2’14.93”E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
89.	Cristuru Secuiesc	Harghita	*Valea Caldă / Valea Pârâului Cetății*	46°16’32.72”N – 25° 2’19.95”E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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90.	Dăbâca	Cluj	*Braniște*	46°58’22.03” N – 23°40’2.08” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
91.	Dăbâca	Cluj	*Fortress-Area IV*	46°58’29.70” N – 23°40’06.49” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
92.	Dipșa	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fundoaia*	46° 57’ 52.77” N – 24° 26’ 57.02” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
93.	Eliseni	Harghita	*Poala Văii Fânului / Szénásvölgyalja – Cimitirul Cailor / Lótemető*	46° 18’ 10.94” N – 24° 56’ 42.84” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
94.	Fântânele	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Rât*	46° 56’ 54.44” N – 24° 16’ 01.52” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
95.	Filiaș	Harghita	*Pământul Pădurii Mari / Nagyerdő-Földje*	46° 15’ 46.04” N – 25° 01’ 51.05” E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
96	Florești	Cluj	*Polus Center / Șapca Verde*	46°45’6.10” N – 23°31’57.40” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
97.	Gheorgheni	Cluj	*Valea Mare / Vér-völgy*	46°44’4.20” N – 23°42’21.40” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
98.	Gherla	Cluj	*?*	47° 01’ 37.96” N – 23° 54’ 13.13” E*	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
99.	Gilău	Cluj	*Castellum*	46°45’25.01” N – 23°22’46.84” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
100.	Gornești	Mureș	*Grădina casei nr. 477*	46°40’15.30”N – 24°38’37.81”E	6-7th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
101.	Hărman	Brașov	*Groapa Banului (pe terenul fostului C.A.P.)*	45° 43’ 07.91” N – 25° 39’ 35.94” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
102.	Iclod	Cluj	*Pâmântul Vlădicii, Unghiul Poștii/ Sectorul „B”*	46°59’52.34” N – 23°49’56.98” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
103.	Iernut- Sf. Gheorghe	Mureș	*Pe Șes*	46° 27’ 06.31” N – 24° 15’ 58.5” E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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104.	Jucu de Sus	Cluj	*Râtul Boilor/ Tetarom III, Site I*	*Sector A:* 46°52'51.46" N – 23°47'29.29" E; *Sector B:* 46°52'47.33" N – 23°47'16.62" E; *Sector C:* 46°52'56.51" N – 23°47'8.95" E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
105.	Luna	Cluj	*Tarlaua nr. 1*	46° 31' 10.03" N – 23° 54' 52.24" E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
106.	Lupu	Alba	*Cimitirul Nou*	46° 05' 51.02" N – 23° 58' 21.97" E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
107.	Mateiaș	Brașov	*Șipot / În Șipot*	46° 01' 29.01" N – 25° 22' 54.82" E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
108.	Mândra	Brașov	*Gura Râușorului*	45° 50' 10.76" N – 25° 01' 08.19" E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
109.	Medișoru Mare	Harghita	*Măzăriște / Borsóföld*	46° 21' 17.2" N – 25° 04' 04.38" E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
110.	Medișoru Mic	Harghita	*Amburus*	46° 22' 36.62" N – 25° 02' 12.56" E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
111.	Noșlac	Alba	*terasă a Mureșului cu necropola*	46° 24' 09.5" N – 23° 54' 54.73" E	7-8th, 8-9th, 9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
112.	Noșlac	Alba	*Pompa de apă – la 100 de m*	46° 24' 00.76" N – 23° 53' 43.26" E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
113.	Obreja	Alba	*?*	45° 28' 46.73" N – 22° 15' 23.59" E*	9th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
114.	Ocnița	Bistrița-Năsăud	*La Ștefălucu*	46° 52' 07.89" N – 24° 29' 43.43" E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
115.	Ohaba-Streiului	Hunedoara	*Călanul Nou*	45° 43' 16.94" N – 23° 02' 03.95" E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
116.	Oțeni	Harghita	*Mihályfalva*	46° 15' 46.66" N – 25° 14' 59.76" E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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117.	Poian	Covasna	*Culmea Pietroasă*	46° 05' 21.84" N – 26° 09' 50.04" E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
118.	Rotbav	Brașov	*Unghiul Gardului*	45°49'57.14"N – 25°34'21.83"E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
119.	Sălașuri	Mureș	*Panta de cărămidă I și II*	46°22'27.73"N – 24°47'0.85"E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
120.	Sângeorgiu de Mureș	Mureș	*Dealul Bunii*	46°35'47.41"N – 24°37'4.50"E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
121.	Sebeș	Alba	*Valea Janului*	45° 56' 07.2" N – 23° 32' 29.91" E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
122.	Sfântu Gheorghe	Covasna	*Bedeháza*	45°53'9.16"N – 25°48'59.93"E	7th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
123.	Sibișeni	Alba	*Deasupra satului*	45°58'33.81"N – 23°29'19.48"E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
124.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Aurel Vlaicu-La Glimei (Zwischen den Bücheln)*	46°11'34.22"N – 24°48'3.43"E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
125.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Weinberg / Așezare*	46°14'43.66"N – 24°49'16.57"E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
126.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Weinberg / Necropolă*	46°14'47.96"N – 24°49'33.52"E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
127.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Cartierul Plopilor – Herțes*	46°13'26.93"N – 24°48'52.06"E	6-7th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
128.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Valea Dracului*	46°13'42.02"N – 24°49'47.76"E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
129.	Stejeriș	Cluj	*Stejeriş II*	46° 29' 12.58" N – 23° 46' 42.66" E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
130.	Stolna	Cluj	*Podurile Domnești*	46°43'0.56" N – 23°25'17.07" E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
131.	Stupini	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fânațele Archiudului*	46° 52' 58.01" N – 24° 22' 22.01" E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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132.	Stupini	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vătașnița*	46°52’52.75”N – 24°22’20.52”E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
133.	Suceag	Cluj	*Óród / Órát (Oradba)*	46°47’44.48” N – 23°28’18.51” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
134.	Șieu-Măgheruș	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Podirei*	47° 05’48.01”N – 24°22’8.03”E	7-8/9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
135.	Șieu-Măgheruș	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Livada*	47° 06’ 30.89” N – 24° 21’ 52.71” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
136.	Șieu-Odorhei	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Somostană*	47° 9’18.03”N – 24°16’38.41”E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
137.	Șimonești	Harghita	*Poiana îngustă / Szoros rét*	46°18’49.92”N – 25° 7’58.15”E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
138.	Șimonești	Harghita	*Sub stejari / Csere alja*	46° 20’ 18.4” N – 25° 07’ 32.52” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
138.	Șintereag	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vatra satului*	47° 10’ 48.47” N – 24° 17’ 10.21” E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	settlement
140.	Șirioara	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Rât / Râtul Siriorii*	47° 06’ 42.88” N – 24° 17’ 17.01” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	settlement
141.	Șoimuș	Hunedoara	*Şoimuş 1- Varianta de ocolire Deva - Orăştie (km 29+750-30+300)*	45° 54‘ 50.68“ N – 22° 52’ 36.78” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
142.	Șopteriu	Bistrița-Năsăud	*La Romonți*	46° 48’ 12.46” N – 24° 21’ 02.74” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
143.	Șura Mică	Sibiu	*Râșloave*	45° 49’ 34.21” N – 24° 04’ 32.11” E	7/8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
144.	Turia	Covasna	*Cartierul Keratna (Kertanya?)-Balázs telke*	46° 04’ 02.99” N – 26° 03’ 05.76” E	7-8th centuries	salvage of the finds	settlement
145.	Țaga	Cluj	*V. Tistașului–Hrube/ Sub Hrube*	46°56’7.96” N – 23°03’50.63” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
146.	Uioara de Jos	Alba	*Grui*	46°21’22.88”N – 23°50’55.92”E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement

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147.	Uioara de Sus	Alba	*blocurile de locuințe din partea de sud-est a localității*	46° 23' 22.02" N – 23° 51' 58.36" E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
148.	Valea Rece	Mureș	*Grajdurile G.A.S.*	46° 33' 54.56" N – 24° 19' 48.56" E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement
149.	Aiton	Cluj	*Vatra satului*	46°40'56.93" N – 23°44'19.14" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
150.	Aiton	Cluj	*Lacul lui Moțu*	46° 40' 58.42" N – 23° 44' 18.94" E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
151.	Alba Iulia	Alba	*Catedrala romano-catolică*	46° 4'3.76"N – 23°34'9.53"E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
152.	Albești	Mureș	*Valea Hotarului-Canton (La Pod)*	46°14'39.85"N – 24°51'11.33"E	7-12th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
153.	Albești	Mureș	*Valea Pârâului Hotarului*	46° 14' 30.59" N – 24° 53' 45.56" E	7-12th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
154.	Apold	Mureș	*După Grădini*	46° 07' 09.47" N – 24° 48' 51.62" E	7-9th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
155.	Arcalia	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Movilă*	47° 04' 11.97" N – 24° 22' 18.71" E	8-9th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
156.	Archita	Mureș	*Grădinile lui Schenker*	46°10'54.69"N – 25° 5'1.85"E	7-9th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
157.	Ardeu	Hunedoara	*Cetățuia*	46° 01' 01.68" N – 23° 08' 43.12" E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
158.	Avrămești	Harghita	*Királyrét*	46° 19' 35.97" N – 25° 00' 21.19" E	8-9th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
159.	Avrămești	Harghita	*Teritoriul comunei, nr. 94*	46°20'16.58"N – 25° 0'44.03"E	8-10th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer
160.	Avrămești	Harghita	*Zsidán*	46° 20' 08.14" N – 25° 00' 21.18" E	8-10th centuries	*fieldwalking*	cultural layer

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161.	Baciu	Cluj	*Căminul Cultural*	46°47’46.61” N – 23°31’14.42” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
162.	Baciu	Cluj	*Baştărău (Cabană)/ Obiectivul 3*	46°46’50.05” N – 23°31’23.89” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
163.	Baciu	Cluj	*Terasa sudică, Obiectivul 4*	46°47’0.95” N – 23°31’25.84” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
164.	Baciu	Cluj	*?*	46° 47’ 33.81” N – 23° 31’ 40.9” E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
165.	Band	Mureș	*În spatele gării / În berc / Malul lacului*	46° 34’ 50.09” N – 24° 22’ 21.25” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
166.	Batoș	Mureș	*Gledinel*	46° 54’ 27.71” N – 24° 39’ 20.81” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
167.	Băbuțiu	Cluj	*Fundul Tertiurilor*	46° 56’ 10.9” N – 23° 31’ 46.2” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
168.	Băbuțiu	Cluj	*Teritoriul localității*	46° 56’ 20.33” N – 23° 31’ 46.49” E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
169.	Beclean	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Şesul Becleanului and Avicola*	47° 10’ 08.49” N – 24° 08’ 43.81” E	8-9th centuries	-	cultural layer
170.	Beclean pe Olt (Făgăraș)	Brașov	*La Canton*	45°50’3.09”N – 24°55’11.15”E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
171.	Betești	Harghita	*Centrul satului*	46°17’24.03”N – 25° 4’57.99”E	7th century	-	cultural layer
172.	Bezid	Mureș	*Sare de mătase / Selyemsó / Fâneaţa Mare*	46° 24’ 00.01” N – 24° 52’ 00” E	7-10th centuries	-	cultural layer
173.	Bidiu/Matei	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Staniște*	47° 02’ 28.72” N – 24° 14’ 27.09” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
174.	Bidiu/Matei	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Sud de sat, pe malul drept al văii Meleșului*	47° 02’ 15.68” N – 24° 15’ 00.49” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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175.	Bod	Brașov	*pârâiaşul care intersectează şos. Bod-Hărman*	45°44'14.01"N – 25°39'58.76"E	8-9th centuries	-	cultural layer
176.	Bodogaia	Harghita	*Hágó*	46° 16' 39.47" N – 24° 58' 36.25" E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
177.	Bodogaia	Harghita	*Zsákalja*	46° 17' 01.19" N – 24° 58' 09.24" E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
178.	Boholț	Hunedoara	*?*	45°56'56.61"N – 22°55'24.11"E*	6/7th centuries	stray find	cultural layer
179.	Bonțida	Cluj	*Castelul Bánffy*	46° 54' 37.03" N – 23° 48' 37.26" E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
180.	Breaza	Mureș	*Cariera de pietriș*	46° 45' 00.02" N – 24° 34' 59.99" E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
181.	Breaza	Mureș	*Moară*	46° 45' 54.95" N – 24° 39' 08.86" E	7th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
182.	Bunești	Brașov	*Fundătura lui Kraus*	46° 5'16.36" N – 25° 3'36.26"E	7-9th centuries, 9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
183.	Căianu	Cluj	*Dijmași*	46°47'38.96" N – 23°55'14.90" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
184.	Căianu	Cluj	*Ferma Largă, Gura Văii*	46° 47' 10.32" N – 23° 55' 06.07" E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
185.	Cața	Brașov	*SMA-Fermă*	46° 5'1.50"N – 25°16'29.29"E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
186.	Cădaciu Mare	Harghita	*Pálffi-kert / Grădina Pálffi*	46° 21' 16.6" N – 25° 08' 17.81" E	8-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
187.	Căpușul Mare	Cluj	*?*	46° 47' 23.73" N – 23° 17' 30.28" E*	8-9th centuries		stray find
188.	Cechești	Harghita	*Paprét*	46° 19' 04.03" N – 25° 01' 10.13" E	7/8-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
189.	Cechești	Harghita	*Pusztaszőlő-oldal*	46° 18' 51.3" N – 25° 01' 05.25" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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190.	Chedia Mare	Harghita	*Vatra satului / Belt. 17/1*	46° 20' 11.77" N – 25° 02' 40.86" E	9-11th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
191.	Chedia Mare	Harghita	*Verőfény*	46°20'7.93"N – 25° 3'1.04"E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
192.	Chinteni	Cluj	*Stația de autobuz 15 – 8.*	46°50'9.34" N – 23°34'17.40" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
193.	Chinteni	Cluj	*D. Tulgheș középső része (sp. 5.)*	46°50'37.87" N – 23°34'21.98" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
194.	Chinteni	Cluj	*Groapa lui Marton (sp. 3.)*	46°50'35.42" N – 23°34'18.36" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
195.	Chinteni	Cluj	*Cătun*	46° 51' 42.6" N – 23° 32' 17.54" E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
196.	Chețani	Mureș	*?*	46°27'52.38"N – 24° 1'29.55"E*	8-9th centuries	salvage of the finds	cultural layer
197.	Cloașterf	Brașov	*La Glimee / (Cetatea de Sus / Affenburg)*	46° 8'53.14"N – 24°59'51.59"E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
198.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Baba Novac / Bethlen street*	46°46'7.19" N – 23°35'50.27" E	7-9/10th centuries	<u>*arch. excavation*</u>	cultural layer
199.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Ștefan cel Mare / Hunyadi sq.*	46°46'10.19" N – 23°35'52.14" E	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
200.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Nicolae Titulescu / Györgyfalvi street*	46° 46' 07.76" N – 23° 37' 06.15" E	7-9/10th century	salvage of the finds	stray find
201.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Teritoriul orașului (1)*	46° 46' 30.27" N – 23° 37' 03.3" E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
202.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Teritoriul orașului (2)*	46° 46' 30.27" N – 23° 37' 03.3" E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
203.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Fânațelor/Obiectivul 8*	46°49'11.01" N – 23°41'17.42" E / 46°48'34.92" N – 23°41'50.82" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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204.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Meleg-völgy / Fânațelor 15. Terepfelület / Obiectivul 15*	46°49'11.01" N – 23°41'17.42" E / 46°48'34.92" N – 23°41'50.82" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
205.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Mănăștur-Valea Popii*	46°44'2.85" N – 23°34'32.87" E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
206.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Mănăștur-La Stăvilar/ Gát*	46°45'40.52" N – 23°32'48.24" E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
207.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Mănăștur-Teritoriul orașului (2)*	46° 46' 30.27" N – 23° 37' 03.3" E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
208.	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj	*Mănăștur-Teritoriul orașului (3)*	46° 46' 30.27" N – 23° 37' 03.3" E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
209.	Coasta	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Râtul Şiriorii*	47° 06' 42.88" N – 24° 17' 17.01" E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
210.	Coasta	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vatra Satului / Poenar Iacob*	47° 07' 37.61" N – 24° 16' 50.83" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
211.	Cojocna	Cluj	*La Iulia*	46° 46' 30.27" N – 23° 37' 03.3" E*	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*, fieldwalking	settlement or cultural layer
212.	Corund	Harghita	*Râtul Cadacului / Kadács-mezeje*	46° 27' 59.26" N – 25° 08' 26.17" E	9–11th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
213.	Corvinești	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Pe vale*	47° 1'0.65"N – 24°16'0.07"E	8th century	fieldwalking	cultural layer
214.	Coșeriu	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Pe față*	46°48'52.76" N – 24°22'42.62"E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
215.	Crăguiș	Hunedoara	*Holda Bolduș*	45° 37' 16.83" N – 22° 54' 15.38" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
216.	Cristian	Sibiu	*?*	45° 46' 58.03" N – 24° 01' 54.54" E*	8-9th centuries	-	stray find
217.	Cristur-Șieu	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Teritoriul localității*	47° 07' 26.18" N – 24° 17' 59.84" E*	8-9th centuries	-	stray find

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218.	Cristuru Secuiesc	Harghita	*Șipot / Csorgó*	46° 18’ 19.91” N – 24° 59’ 24.99” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
219.	Criș	Mureș	*Ciorănel / Valea Ciorănelului*	46° 07’ 11.07” N – 24° 41’ 43.32” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
220.	Criș	Mureș	*Fântâna de piatră*	46° 08’ 56.03” N – 24° 41’ 38.91” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
221.	Criș	Mureș	*Unghiul lui Schmidt*	46°11’34.06”N – 24°42’13.95”E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
222.	Crișeni	Harghita	*Vatra satului (nr. 48)*	46° 25’ 03.87” N – 24° 58’ 24.82” E	8-9th centuries	-	cultural layer
223.	Crișeni	Harghita	*Alsó-völgy (proprietatea cu nr. 85)*	46° 25’ 02.74” N – 24° 58’ 03.24” E	8-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
224.	Cuci	Mureș	*Grădina I.A.S.*	46° 28’ 32.52” N – 24° 08’ 44.89” E	7-10th centuries	-	cultural layer
225.	Cuci	Mureș	*Hotarul Orosiei*	46° 28’ 00.01” N – 24° 09’ 60” E	8-9th centuries	-	cultural layer
226.	Cuci	Mureș	*stânga DN 60 - Secțiunea 3*	46° 27’ 58.63” N – 24° 08’ 55.19” E	8th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
227.	Daia	Mureș	*Cânepiște*	46° 08’ 44.88” N – 24° 54’ 39.23” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
228.	Daia	Mureș	*Grădina lui Miron*	46° 08’ 46.29” N – 24° 54’ 06.01” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
229.	Daia	Mureș	*La lac*	46° 10’ 57.52” N – 24° 53’ 27.52” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
230.	Dedrad	Mureș	*Viile Dedradului*	46° 50’ 27.39” N – 24° 39’ 33.76” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
231.	Delureni	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Podul Uilacului*	46° 48’ 29.6” N – 24° 20’ 59.13” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
232.	Deva	Hunedoara	*Complexul agricol roman*	45° 51’ 36.12” N – 22° 54’ 27.13” E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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233.	Dopca	Brașov	*?*	45° 58’ 59.13” N – 25° 22’ 31.17” E*	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
234.	Dumbrăveni	Sibiu	*Curtea Palatului Apafy*	46° 13’ 29.89” N – 24° 34’ 38.07” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
235.	Eliseni	Harghita	*Öcsvere*	46° 16’ 48.11” N – 24° 56’ 19.11” E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
236.	Fărcădin	Hunedoara	*Măieriște*	45° 36’ 17.07” N – 22° 51’ 59.66” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
237.	Fântânița	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Pe Vale*	46° 50’ 19.4” N – 24° 22’ 25.33” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
238.	Fântânița	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Vatra satului*	46° 49’ 58.06” N – 24° 20’ 29.77” E	7-10th centuries		cultural layer
239.	Feldioara	Brașov	*Valea Vierii*	45° 49’ 07.42” N – 25° 35’ 45.92” E*	7/8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
240.	Feldioara	Brașov	*Valea Vulcăniței*	45° 48’ 30.41” N – 25° 35’ 08.78” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
241.	Felmer	Brașov	*Calea ai Strâmbă*	45° 55’ 23.55” N – 25° 00’ 41.76” E	7/8-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
242.	Felmer	Brașov	*Cetatea Mitrii*	45° 55’ 16.33” N – 25° 00’ 07.19” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
243.	Felmer	Brașov	*Sub Mesteceni*	45° 55’ 57.74” N – 25° 00’ 41.52” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
244.	Felmer	Brașov	*Vatra satului*	45° 55’ 44.6” N – 25° 00’ 34.66” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
245.	Firtănuș	Harghita	*Mács-otoványa*	46° 24’ 17.6” N – 25° 04’ 56.58” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
246.	Florești	Cluj	*Pusta*	46° 44’ 45.64” N – 23° 29’ 41.1” E*	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	settlement or cultural layer

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247.	Ghindari	Mureș	*Vârful Cetății / La Cetate*	46° 30’ 19.23” N – 24° 57’ 36.9” E	7th century	fieldwalking	cultural layer
248.	Ghirbom	Alba	*Cânepi*	46° 01’ 53.2” N – 23° 42’ 39.08” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
249.	Ghirbom	Alba	*Ghezuini*	46° 02’ 17.12” N – 23° 42’ 02.16” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
250.	Ghirbom	Alba	*Capul Şesului*	46° 03’ 03.34” N – 23° 45’ 13.04” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
251.	Ghirbom	Alba	*Vatra satului și împrejurimile satului*	46° 01’ 54.97” N – 23° 43’ 17.58” E*	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
252.	Gilău	Cluj	*Teritoriul comunei (2)*	46° 45’ 29.04” N – 23° 23’ 18.51” E*	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
253.	Goagiu	Harghita	*Kerület*	46° 21’ 22.32” N – 25° 01’ 55.06” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
254.	Goreni	Mureș	*La Hrean / Tormás*	46° 51’ 52.94” N – 24° 38’ 47.42” E	7th Century, 8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
255.	Guşterița	Sibiu	*?*	45° 48’ 41.38” N – 24° 10’ 45.07” E*	7th century	-	stray find
256.	Hațeg	Hunedoara	*Câmpul Mare*	45° 36’ 46.82” N – 22° 55’ 33.58” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
257.	Hațeg	Hunedoara	*Grădiște*	45° 37’ 07.56” N – 22° 58’ 01.19” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
258.	Hațeg	Hunedoara	*Promontoriu*	45° 35’ 46.87” N – 22° 55’ 17.36” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
259.	Hetur	Mureș	*La Podul Pipeanului*	46° 16’ 50.17” N – 24° 46’ 39.48” E	7-9th centuries, 9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
260.	Hunedoara	Hunedoara	*Grădina Castelului*	45° 44’ 55.15” N – 22° 53’ 21.6” E	8-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
261.	Iclod	Cluj	*Grădinile din Texas – Kecsedi-patak völgye / Valea Alunișului*	46°59’21.14” N – 23°49’7.75” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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262.	Iclod	Cluj	*Butyos tanyája és a kavicsbánya között*	46° 59’ 09.99” N – 23° 48’ 30.32” E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
263.	Iclod	Cluj	*hotarul dintre Fundătura și Iclod*	46°58’20.50” N – 23°48’4.99” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
264.	Iclod	Cluj	*În Rât*	46°59’16.99” N – 23°49’4.06” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
265.	Iclod	Cluj	*Posta / Poșta street*	46°58’56.24” N – 23°48’38.71” E	7-9/10th centuries	-	stray find
266.	Lechința	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fizeș*	47° 01’ 19.89” N – 24° 20’ 02.38” E*	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
267.	Lăpustești	Cluj	*Fărcaș / Farkas hegy*	46°43’13.72” N – 23°15’47.30” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
268.	Lechința	Bistrița-Năsăud	*La Savinca*	47° 00’ 35.89” N – 24° 17’ 17.21” E	8-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
269.	Lechința	Mureș	*Săliște*	46° 28’ 28.03” N – 24° 13’ 04.03” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
270.	Loțu	Mureș	*Terenul lui Ráduly Ferenc*	46° 24’ 12.58” N – 24° 53’ 15.81” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
271.	Mălâncrav	Sibiu	*Valea Viilor*	46° 05’ 53.41” N – 24° 39’ 28.47” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
272.	Mediaș	Sibiu	*Pe cetate*	46° 10’ 27.45” N – 24° 20’ 42.37” E*	6-7th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
273.	Medișoru Mare	Harghita	*Borsóföld / Szénakert*	46° 21’ 17.09” N – 25° 04’ 04.36” E	6-7th centuries, 9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
274.	Medișoru Mare	Harghita	*Urcușul cimitirului / Temetö hágó*	46° 21’ 23.71” N – 25° 04’ 26.6” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
275.	Medișoru Mic	Harghita	*Amburus*	46° 22’ 36.6” N – 25° 02’ 12.56” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
276.	Merești	Harghita	*Dâmbul Pipașilor*	46° 13’ 39.55” N – 25° 30’ 08.92” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer

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277.	Micești	Alba	*Cigașe / Orizont*	46° 06’ 00.93” N – 23° 33’ 55.79” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
278.	Miercurea Ciuc	Harghita	*Ciboteni-Grădina Fodor / Fodor-kert*	46° 22’ 35.44” N – 25° 49’ 02.96” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking, *arch. excavation*	cultural layer
279.	Mihalț	Alba	*?*	46° 09’ 39.56” N – 23° 43’ 37.02” E*	7th century		stray find
280.	Mihăileni	Harghita	*Veresmart*	46° 28’ 28.48” N – 25° 49’ 19.51” E	8th century	fieldwalking	cultural layer
281.	Mintiu Gherlii	Cluj	*Ciuleneș*	47°03’16.80” N – 23°56’41.96” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
282.	Mugeni	Harghita	*Vizlok*	46° 15’ 38.84” N – 25° 12’ 52.2” E	7th century	-	cultural layer
283.	Mureni	Mureș	*Dükeres (Hüll)*	46° 13’ 12.39” N – 24° 59’ 53.79” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
284.	Nazna	Mureș	*?*	46° 31’ 58.35” N – 24° 29’ 02.44” E*	7-10th centuries	-	cultural layer
285.	Nicoleni	Harghita	*Grădina parohiei unitariene*	46° 20’ 21.32” N – 25° 05’ 15.91” E	7-9/10th centuries	-	cultural layer
286.	Ocna Sibiului	Sibiu	*?*	45° 52’ 51.77” N – 24° 03’ 15.51” E*	7-9th centuries	-	stray find
287.	Odorheiu Secuiesc	Harghita	*Piața Libertății*	46° 18’ 15.55” N – 25° 17’ 33.93” E	6-7th centuries	salvage of the finds	cultural layer
288.	Ogra	Mureș	*Fermă*	46° 26’ 48.98” N – 24° 18’ 19.41” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
289.	Orăștie	Hunedoara	*Dealul Pemilor X5*	45° 50’ 50.69” N – 23° 14’ 27.88” E	8-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
290.	Oțeni	Harghita	*Bontapatak*	46° 15’ 46.66” N – 25° 14’ 59.75” E	8-11th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
291.	Ozd	Mureș	*?*	46° 21’ 26.58” N – 24° 07’ 03.23” E*	7-10th centuries	-	stray find
292.	Peșteana	Hunedoara	*Movilă*	45° 32’ 58.16” N – 22° 49’ 20.53” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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293.	Peştenița	Hunedoara	*Haltă*	45° 32’ 56.78” N – 22° 48’ 02.75” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
294.	Zeicani / Porțile de fier ale Transilvaniei	Hunedoara	*Tapae*	45° 30’ 21.28” N – 22° 43’ 41.14” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
295.	Pălatca	Cluj	*Sub Pădure / Erdőalja or Chesăul Mare*	46°49’58.33” N – 23°59’0.40” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
296.	Porumbenii Mari	Harghita	*Malomoldal*	46° 16’ 23.4” N – 25° 07’ 20” E	8-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
297.	Răscruci	Cluj	*Szilvásdombtól Ny-i irányban / la vest de Dealul Prunilor*	46°53’31.87” N – 23°45’2.67” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
298.	Reci	Covasna	*Telek*	45° 50’ 27.4” N – 25° 57’ 09.82” E	9-10th centuries	-	cultural layer
299.	Sarmizegetusa-Ulpia	Hunedoara	*Amfiteatrul roman și Templul Augustalilor*	45° 30’ 49.51” N – 22° 47’ 15.39” E	6-7th centuries, 9-10th centuries	-	cultural layer
300.	Saschiz	Mureș	*Pârâul Etzung*	46° 09’ 44.68” N – 24° 55’ 50.34” E	7-9th centuries, 9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
301.	Satu Nou	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Pârâul Dolii*	47° 06’ 43.17” N – 24° 37’ 53.47” E*	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
302.	Sărmașu	Mureș	*Secția de mecanizare / Fostul C.A.P.*	46° 45’ 07.71” N – 24° 08’ 46.46” E	6-7th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
303.	Sângeorgiu de Mureș	Mureș	*Sub Gheara / Gyéra-alja*	46° 36’ 06.42” N – 24° 37’ 18.56” E	8-9th centuries	-	cultural layer
304.	Sânnicoară	Cluj	*Palocsay’s-farm*	46°47’37.32” N – 23°41’49.60” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
305.	Sânnicoară	Cluj	*near Someș*	46° 47’ 33.12” N – 23° 43’ 09.58” E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
306.	Sebeș	Hunedoara	*Podul Pripocului*	45° 56’ 51.61” N – 23° 35’ 36.87” E	9th century	-	cultural layer

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307.	Secuieni	Harghita	*Pad*	46° 14’ 51.4” N – 24° 58’ 05.22” E	8-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
308.	Seleușu Mare	Mureș	*În Tău*	46° 14’ 05.19” N – 24° 43’ 04.93” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
309.	Sfântu Gheorghe	Covasna	*Grădina lui Kula*	45° 51’ 12.89” N – 25° 48’ 16.43” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
310.	Sibiel	Sibiu	*La Chilii*	45° 45’ 55.65” N – 23° 54’ 48.07” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
311.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Aurel Vlaicu / La Grajduri/Saivane*	46° 10’ 29.85” N – 24° 49’ 19.74” E	7-9th centuries, 9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
312.	Saschiz	Mureș	*Cetatea Uriașilor / Hanechburg*	46°11’55.7”N – 25°00’31.3”E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
313.	Sic	Cluj	*Felsőtoba / Toba de Sus, Szelecsatorka / Gura Văii Seleci*	47°54’4.77” N – 23°54’26.37” E	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
314.	Sic	Cluj	*Felsőtoba / Toba de Sus*	46°53’36.73” N – 23°54’59.39” E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
315.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Lângă / Sub Podmoale*	46° 13’ 58.07” N – 24° 45’ 00.87” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
316.	Sighișoara	Mureș	*Valea Cânepii (Hanfău, Cânepiști, În fundătură)*	46° 11’ 31.93” N – 24° 49’ 01” E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
317.	Simonești	Harghita	*Intravilan*	46° 20’ 18.31” N – 25° 06’ 18.04” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
318.	Simonești	Harghita	*Sediul fostului C.A.P.*	46° 20’ 07.66” N – 25° 06’ 13.31” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
319.	Soromiclea/ Sighișoara	Mureș	*Valea Soromiclea / Sandau 23*	46° 16’ 18.17” N – 24° 47’ 03.17” E	6-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
320.	Stejăreni	Mureș	*Calea Strâmbă*	46° 06’ 54.66” N – 24° 45’ 09.37” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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321.	Stejăreni	Mureș	*În Ment*	46° 08' 31.9" N – 24° 43' 29.85" E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
322.	Stejăreni	Mureș	*În Poieni*	46° 06' 54.91" N – 24° 45' 01.11" E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
323.	Stejăreni	Mureș	*Poarta Fânaței (Haltsken)*	46° 06' 17.66" N – 24° 45' 39.63" E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
324.	Suatu	Cluj	*Fânețele de jos*	46° 47' 38.9" N – 23° 57' 02.22" E	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
325.	Șaeș	Mureș	*În Wosen*	46° 08' 54.76" N – 24° 46' 03.93" E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
326.	Șapartoc	Mureș	*Intravilan-Lângă pod*	46° 10' 16.2" N – 24° 51' 17.29" E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
327.	Șapartoc	Mureș	*Pârâul Pietros*	46° 10' 45.79" N – 24° 51' 07.03" E	7-8/9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
328.	Șardu	Cluj	*Zona satului*	46° 51' 39.71" N – 23° 23' 26.09" E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
329.	Șardu	Cluj	*Teritoriul satului*	46° 51' 39.71" N – 23° 23' 26.09" E*	7-9/10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
330.	Șeica Mică	Sibiu	*?*	46° 03' 20.71" N – 24° 07' 30.89" E*	6-8th centuries	-	cultural layer
331.	Șintereag	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Stânga șoselei, la intrarea în sat Șieu-Sfântu*	47° 10' 28.26" N – 24° 18' 20.31" E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
332.	Șoimușu Mare	Harghita	*Péterkovács*	46° 20' 09.16" N – 24° 55' 49.22" E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
333.	Șoimușu Mic	Harghita	*Lok*	46° 19' 33.21" N – 24° 57' 23.93" E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
334.	Tărcești	Harghita	*Rét*	46° 22' 14.6" N – 25° 08' 09.22" E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
335.	Târgu Secuiesc	Covasna	*?*	45° 59' 51.21" N – 26° 08' 06.98" E*	7-8th centuries	-	stray finds

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336.	Turdaș	Hunedoara	*?*	45° 50’ 53.85” N – 23° 07’ 40.11” E*	7-9th centuries	-	stray finds
337.	Turdeni	Harghita	*Teritoriul localității*	46° 22’ 46.11” N – 25° 06’ 07.66” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
338.	Tureni	Cluj	*Poderei*	46° 37’ 24.3” N – 23° 41’ 49.11” E*	8-14th centuries (?)	fieldwalking	cultural layer
339.	Țagu	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Droburi*	46° 48’ 53.09” N – 24° 13’ 22.06” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
340.	Țigău	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fizeș*	47° 03’ 57.65” N – 24° 19’ 36.48” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
341.	Țigmandru	Mureș	*În Hoghia*	46° 21’ 07.36” N – 24° 42’ 58.69” E	7-9th Centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
342.	Vad	Hunedoara	*Cimitir*	47° 12’ 40.74” N – 23° 44’ 55.96” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
343.	Valea Izvoarelor	Mureș	*Domocla*	46° 26’ 06.7” N – 24° 22’ 40.4” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
344.	Vălureni	Mureș	*?*	46° 30’ 07.4” N – 24° 32’ 20.07” E*	7-8th centuries	-	cultural layer
345.	Vermeș	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Glodeț*	47° 00’ 01.41” N – 24° 18’ 34.14” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
346.	Vidăcut	Harghita	*Centru, nr. 161*	46° 20’ 04.73” N – 24° 53’ 47.55” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
347.	Visula	Bistrița-Năsăud	*Fețișoară*	46° 50’ 06.24” N – 24° 15’ 38.94” E	7-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
348.	Vulcan	Mureș	*Intravilan*	46° 08’ 56.21” N – 24° 51’ 12.98” E*	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
349.	Vulcan	Mureș	*Vulcan II*	46° 08’ 53.11” N – 24° 51’ 01.4” E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
350.	Zau de Câmpie	Mureș	*Între pâraie / Hodaia oilor*	46° 38’ 01.01” N – 24° 08’ 56.02” E	6-7th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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351.	Bădeni	Cluj	*La est de dâmb*	46° 13’ 36.65” N – 25° 21’ 03.89” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
352.	Bârcea Mare	Hunedoara	*Hotarul cu Bârcea Mică și Sântuhalm*	45° 49’ 32.49” N – 22° 57’ 16.51” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
353.	Blaj	Alba	*Căstău*	46° 10’ 29.95” N – 23° 55’ 34.8” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
354.	Boholț	Hunedoara	*Hotarul localității*	45° 53’ 15.32” N – 24° 55’ 13.84” E*	7-10th centuries	-	stray finds
355.	Cerișor	Hunedoara	*Peștera nr. 1 sau Peștera Mare*	45° 45’ 27.64” N – 22° 44’ 38.25” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
356.	Cerișor	Hunedoara	*Peștera Cauce*	45° 45’ 48.94” N – 22° 45’ 17.85” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
357.	Crăciunești	Hunedoara	*Peştera Zidul de Sus II*	46° 01’ 17.41” N – 22° 52’ 00.39” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
358.	Crăciunești	Hunedoara	*Peştera Şura de Jos*	46° 01’ 15.7” N – 22° 52’ 55.42” E	7-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
359.	Crăciunești	Hunedoara	*Peştera cu Trei intrări*	46° 01’ 17.61” N – 22° 52’ 49.71” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
360.	Crăguiș	Hunedoara	*Holda lui Bolduș*	45° 37’ 16.82” N – 22° 54’ 15.4” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
361.	Fărcădin	Hunedoara	*Măeriște*	45° 36’ 17.08” N – 22° 51’ 59.66” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
362.	Federi	Hunedoara	*Coasta vacii de la Federi / Peștera 1*	45° 32’ 27.81” N – 23° 08’ 11.4” E*	7-9/10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
363.	Gura Arieșului	Alba	*300 m SE de sat*	46° 25’ 32.95” N – 23° 57’ 10.44” E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
364.	Hațeg	Hunedoara	*300 m de punctul Martin*	45° 35’ 51.68” N – 22° 55’ 16.99” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
365.	Hațeg	Hunedoara	*Promontoriu*	45° 36’ 53.24” N – 22° 56’ 47.91” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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366.	Hăţăgel	Hunedoara	*Bălţi*	45° 34' 30.4" N – 22° 50' 13.84" E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
367.	Hopârta	Alba	*Vatra satului*	46° 19' 11.32" N – 23° 52' 09.19" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
368.	Lopadea Veche	Alba	*Grădina lui Marcu Ionaş*	46° 22' 17.54" N – 23° 40' 06.13" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
369.	Leşnic	Hunedoara	*Hotarul localităţii*	45° 54' 55.84" N – 22° 44' 20.23" E*	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
370.	Meşcreac	Alba	*În Ţărmure, la Pădure*	46° 14' 26.92" N – 23° 43' 48.26" E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
371.	Ormeniş	Alba	*La Pod*	46° 23' 41.87" N – 23° 43' 20.7" E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
372.	Orăştie	Hunedoara	*Cetate*	45° 50' 13.28" N – 23° 11' 45.14" E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
373.	Păclişa	Hunedoara	*Movilă*	45° 33' 50.55" N – 22° 52' 11.45" E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
374.	Petrisat	Alba	*Grădinile caselor 16-17*	46° 12' 09.21" N – 23° 55' 49.79" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
375.	Pianu de Jos	Alba	*Teritoriul satului*	45° 56' 11.28" N – 23° 29' 14.01" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	stray finds
376.	Râmeţi	Alba	*Teritoriul localităţii*	46° 18' 50.53" N – 23° 31' 52.21" E	8th century	fieldwalking	cultural layer
377.	Râu de Mori	Hunedoara	*Grădina lui Bojin*	45° 29' 44.95" N – 22° 51' 19.07" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
378.	Sarmizegetusa-Ulpia	Hunedoara	*Hotar*	45° 30' 47.32" N – 22° 47' 38.45" E	6-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
379.	Sâncel	Alba	*Fundătura*	46° 10' 29.42" N – 24° 00' 53.37" E	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
380.	Sâncel	Alba	*Vatra satului*	46° 11' 58.89" N – 23° 56' 38.92" E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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381.	Sâncrai	Alba	*Curtea castelului*	46° 17’ 22.36” N – 23° 44’ 21.2” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
382.	Sântămăria Orlea	Hunedoara	*Grădinile Coliconilor*	45° 35’ 07.17” N – 22° 58’ 11.53” E	6-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
383.	Silvașu de Jos	Hunedoara	*Între Ogrăzi / 1 km vest de fosta CAP*	45° 39’ 13.13” N – 22° 54’ 35.89” E	6-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
384.	Simeria Veche	Hunedoara	*Prundișul Mureșului*	45° 50’ 04.99” N – 23° 02’ 54.91” E*	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	stray find
385.	Silivaş	Alba	*Grădinile lui Arghir Domşa (nr. 136) şi Saveta Corosi (nr. 137)*	46° 20’ 25.58” N – 23° 52’ 26.32” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
386.	Silivaş	Alba	*Grădina casei lui Ion Gîrlea (nr. 54)*	46° 20’ 08.62” N – 23° 52’ 35.13” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
387.	Straja	Alba	*Sub Măgură*	46° 03’ 41.5” N – 23° 41’ 00.05” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
388.	Straja	Alba	*Grajduri*	46° 03’ 48.79” N – 23° 41’ 55.82” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
389.	Strei	Hunedoara	*Între cimitirul localității și calea ferată Simeria-Petroșani*	45° 42’ 59.28” N – 22° 59’ 18.93” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
390.	Strei	Hunedoara	*Biserică*	45° 43’ 02.03” N – 22° 59’ 18.36” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
391.	Șibot	Alba	*grădinile ultimelor case de pe malul stâng al MureşuIui*	45° 55’ 50.83” N – 23° 19’ 48.67” E	9-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
392.	Șilea	Alba	*La Soci*	46° 18’ 46.04” N – 24° 07’ 28.93” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
393.	Șona	Alba	*Lunca Şonii*	46° 13’ 36.55” N – 23° 59’ 49.1” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

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394.	Șpălnaca	Alba	*Fîntîna lui Şimon*	46° 21’ 03.76” N – 23° 54’ 52.01” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
395.	Șpălnaca	Alba	*grădinile din sat, pe ambele maluri ale pârâului*	46° 20’ 29.42” N – 23° 54’ 23.58” E*	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
396.	Tărtăria	Alba	*Gara CFR - lângă noul terasament, spre N*	45° 56’ 36.64” N – 23° 24’ 03.47” E	9th century	-	stray find/ grave?
397.	Totești	Hunedoara	*Movile*	45° 34’ 35.51” N – 22° 52’ 42.18” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
398.	Totia	Hunedoara	*Hotarul localității, spre Băcia*	45° 48’ 59.86” N – 23° 02’ 21.39” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
399.	Turdaș	Alba	*Vâlcele*	45° 50’ 53.75” N – 23° 07’ 40.42” E*	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
400.	Tureni	Cluj	*Svona*	46° 37’ 37.88” N – 23° 42’ 37.69” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
401.	Unirea	Alba	*Jidovina*	46° 23’ 47.28” N – 23° 48’ 08.31” E	9-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
402.	Unirea	Alba	*Medieş / Situl nr. 1*	46° 24’ 52.8” N – 23° 48’ 09.78” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
403.	Unirea	Alba	*Vatra satului*	46° 24’ 00.81” N – 23° 49’ 55.84” E	7-11th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
404.	Uroi/Simeria	Hunedoara	*Dealul Uroiului*	45° 51’ 41.09” N – 23° 02’ 26.33” E	7-11th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
405.	Uroi	Hunedoara	*Uroi - Pod Mureş-km 18+800-19+380*	45° 51’ 00.74” N – 23° 02’ 40.24” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
406.	Valea Nandrului	Hunedoara	*Hotarul localității*	45° 47’ 49.86” N – 22° 50’ 09.7” E*	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
407.	Valea Sasului	Alba	*În Broagă*	46° 16’ 50.97” N – 24° 02’ 35.96” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

No.	*Locality name*	*County*	*The name of the archaeological site*	*GPS coordinates*	*Dating of the sites, finds*	*Nature of the research of the site/find*	*The character of the site*
408.	Lăzarea	Harghita	*Castelul Lázár*	46° 44’ 57.01” N – 25° 31’ 52.02” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
409.	Cuciulata	Brașov	*Gruiul Văcarului*	45° 55’ 59.89” N – 25° 14’ 32.25” E	8-9th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
410.	Teiuș	Alba	*Cetățuia*	46° 11’ 44.08” N – 23° 40’ 22.97” E	7th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
411.	Albiș	Covasna	*Grădina lui Csiszér*	45° 56’ 23.22” N – 26° 00’ 11.8” E	7-8th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
412.	Căprioara	Cluj	*Săliște*	47° 06’ 29.57” N – 23° 31’ 58.95” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
413.	Șercaia	Brașov	*Pârâu / în stânga Oltului şi a râului Şinca*	45° 51’ 18.61” N – 25° 08’ 01.22” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
414.	Rotbav		*Căldărușe*	45° 50’ 14.41” N – 25° 32’ 01.75” E	8-9th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
415.	Târnava	Sibiu	*Mihăuţi (?)*	46° 08’ 23.36” N – 24° 17’ 30.79” E*	7-8th centuries	-	stray find
416.	Tureni	Cluj	*La Furci*	46° 36’ 10.19” N – 23° 41’ 45.09” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
417.	Luduș	Mureș	*Bara*	46° 28’ 34.33” N – 24° 05’ 16.48” E	7-10th centuries	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
418.	Satu Nou	Brașov	*Wierem*	45° 46’ 25.08” N – 25° 30’ 40.93” E*	7-8th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer
419.	Sânsimion	Harghita	*Köházkert*	46° 16’ 07.93” N – 25° 52’ 28.15” E	6/7th century	*arch. excavation*	cultural layer
420	Porumbenii Mari	Harghita	*Várfele*	46° 15’ 57.51” N – 25° 09’ 23” E	7-10th centuries	fieldwalking	cultural layer

Legend
46° 33’ 01.08” N / 23° 51’ 52.64” E* - the centre of the administrative unite
arch. excavation – archaeological excavation

This list of archaeological sites is based on the following publications: Gaiu 2000; Gáll *et alii* 2017, p. 24-102; Lazăr 1995; Luca 2005; Luca, Pinter, Georgescu 2003; RAJA 1995; RAJC 1998; RAJH 2000; https://ran.cimec.ro/.

Annex 2. The list of the funerary sites from the 7th to 10th centuries in Transylvania (the numbering corresponds to Fig. 6-10)

1. Câmpia Turzii; 2. Cicău; 3. Gâmbaş; 4. Leşnic; 5. Lopadea Nouă; 6. Luna – *Nod Rutier*; 7. Măgina; 8. Noşlac; 9. Sâncrai; 10. Șpălnaca; 11. Teiuş (A: Funerary sites of the "Avar" group in Transylvania (late 7th/ 8th century–first half of the 9th century; Cosma 2018; Cosma 2019; Harhoiu 2020, p. 226-233: Beilage 6); 12. Apahida; 13. Baciu; 14. Berghin; 15. Bistrița (?); 16. Boarta; 17. Bratei necropolis II; 18. Cluj-Napoca – *Someșeni*; 19. Dăbâca; 20. Dorolțu; 21. Guşterița; 22. Jucu; 23. Mediaș; 24. Ocna Mureş; 25. Ocna Sibiului; 26. Păuca; 27. Șeica Mică; 28. Soporu de Câmpie – Site I; 29. Soporu de Câmpie – Site II; 30. Târnava – *Palămor*; 31. Toarcla; 32. Tordoş; 33. Uioara de Jos – *Itardeu*, *La Pârloage* (B: The cremation and biritual necropolises from the "Mediaș" and "Nuşfalău" groups in Transylvania, 7/8th-9/10th centuries; Horedt 1976; Țiplic 2002-2003, p. 9-22; Harhoiu 2004-2005; Țiplic, Tomegea 2016; Gáll *et alii* 2017; Harhoiu 2020, p. 226-233: Beilage 6); 34. Alba Iulia – *Cetate/Catedrala Romano-Catolică*; 35. Alba Iulia – *Stația de Salvare Site II*; 36. Blandiana "A"; 37. Ciumbrud; 38. Cugir; 39. Ghirbom; 40. Orăştie – *Dealul Pemilor X8*; 41. Sebeş; 42. Sibişeni (C: Funerary sites with "southern Danubian" aspects [9th-10th centuries] in Transylvania; Pinter, Boroffka 2001; Ciugudean, Pinter, Rustoiu 2006); 43. Alba Iulia – *Catedrala Romano-Catolică*; 44. Alba Iulia – *Izvorul Împăratului*; 45. Alba Iulia – *Str. Brândușei*; 46. Alba Iulia – *Stația de Salvare necropolis III*; 47. Alba Iulia – *Stația Orange*; 48. Blandiana funerary site "B"; 49. Blandiana funerary site "C"; 50. Cluj-Napoca – *Str. Kalevala site I* (today *Semenicului* no. 4); 51. Cluj Napoca – *Str. Plugarilor*; 52. Cluj Napoca – *Str. Zápolya* (today *str. General Traian Moșoiu* nos. 76, 78); 53. Deva – *Micro 15*; 54. Gâmbaș – *Măgura Mică*; 55. Lopadea Nouă – *Gorgani*; 56. Orăștie – *Dealul Pemilor X2*; 57. Simeria Veche (D: The funerary sites of the "Hungarian conquerors" and of the populations following different rituals in Transylvania; Gáll 2013a; Dragotă 2018; Dragotă 2019); 58. Luna – *Tarlaua nr. 1* (A: late 7th/8th century–first half of the 9th century) http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=luna-luna-cluj-situl-arheologic-de-la-luna-tarlaua-nr.-1-cod-sit-ran-58320.01 [accessed on 08.03.2021]).

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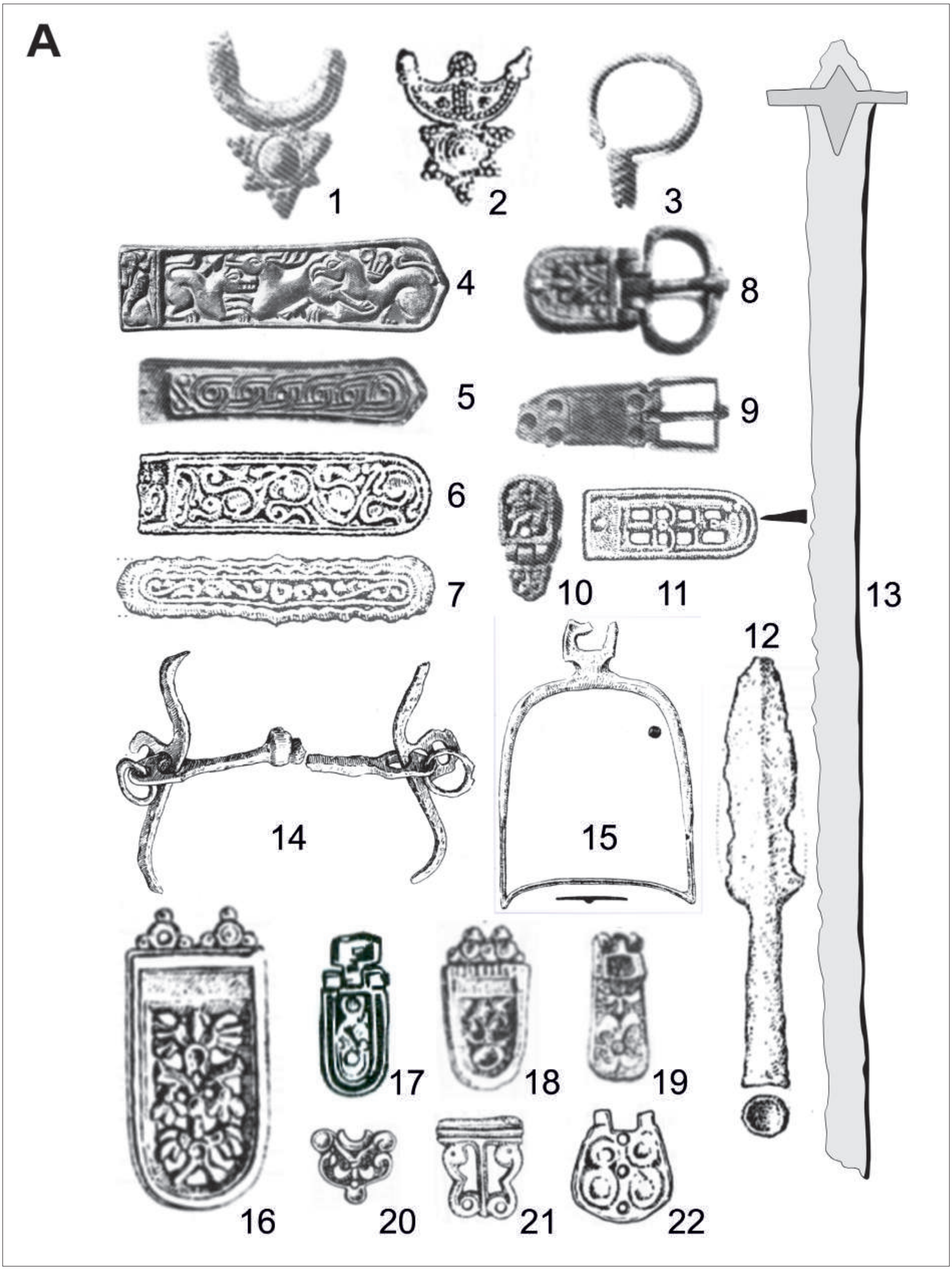
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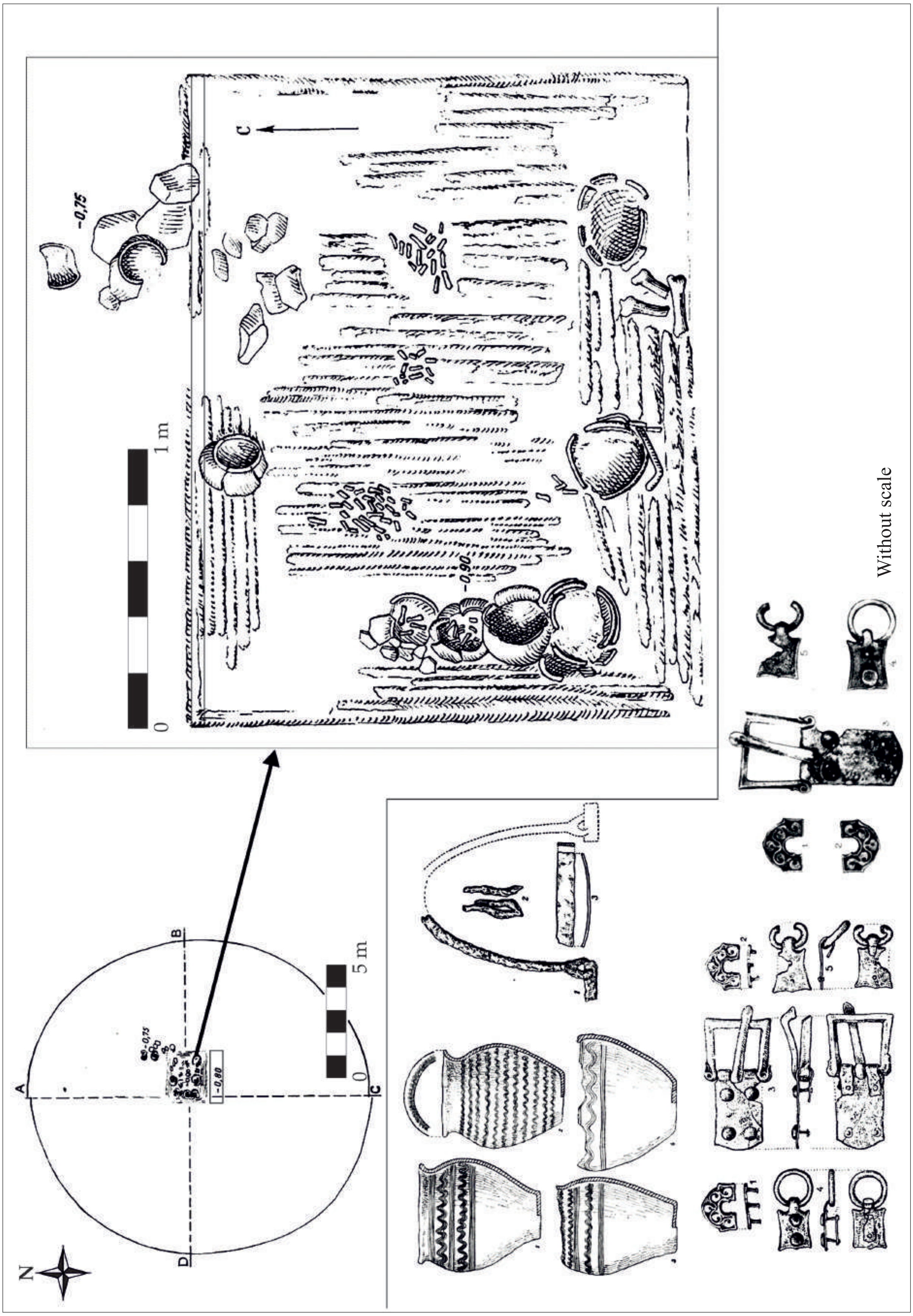
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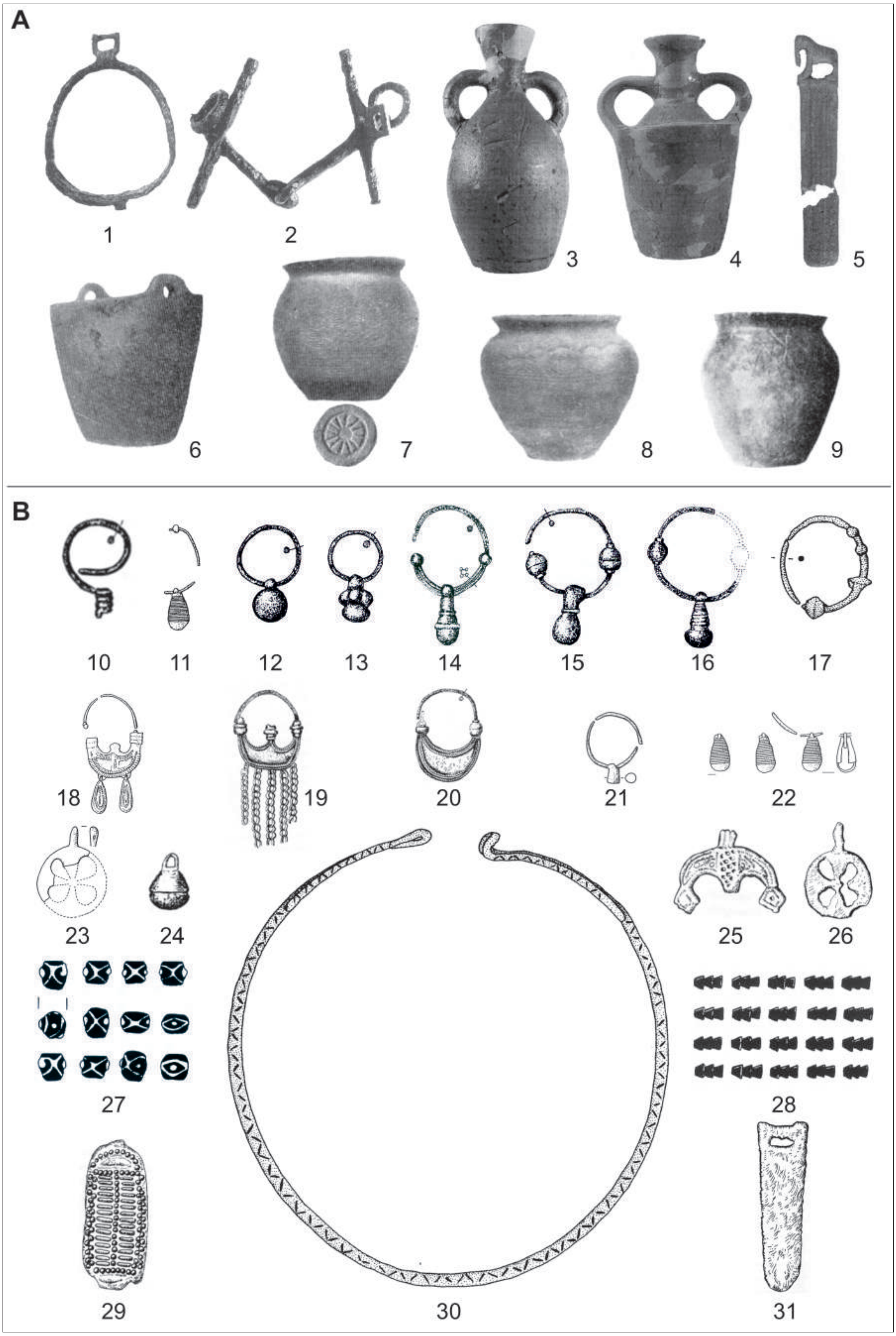
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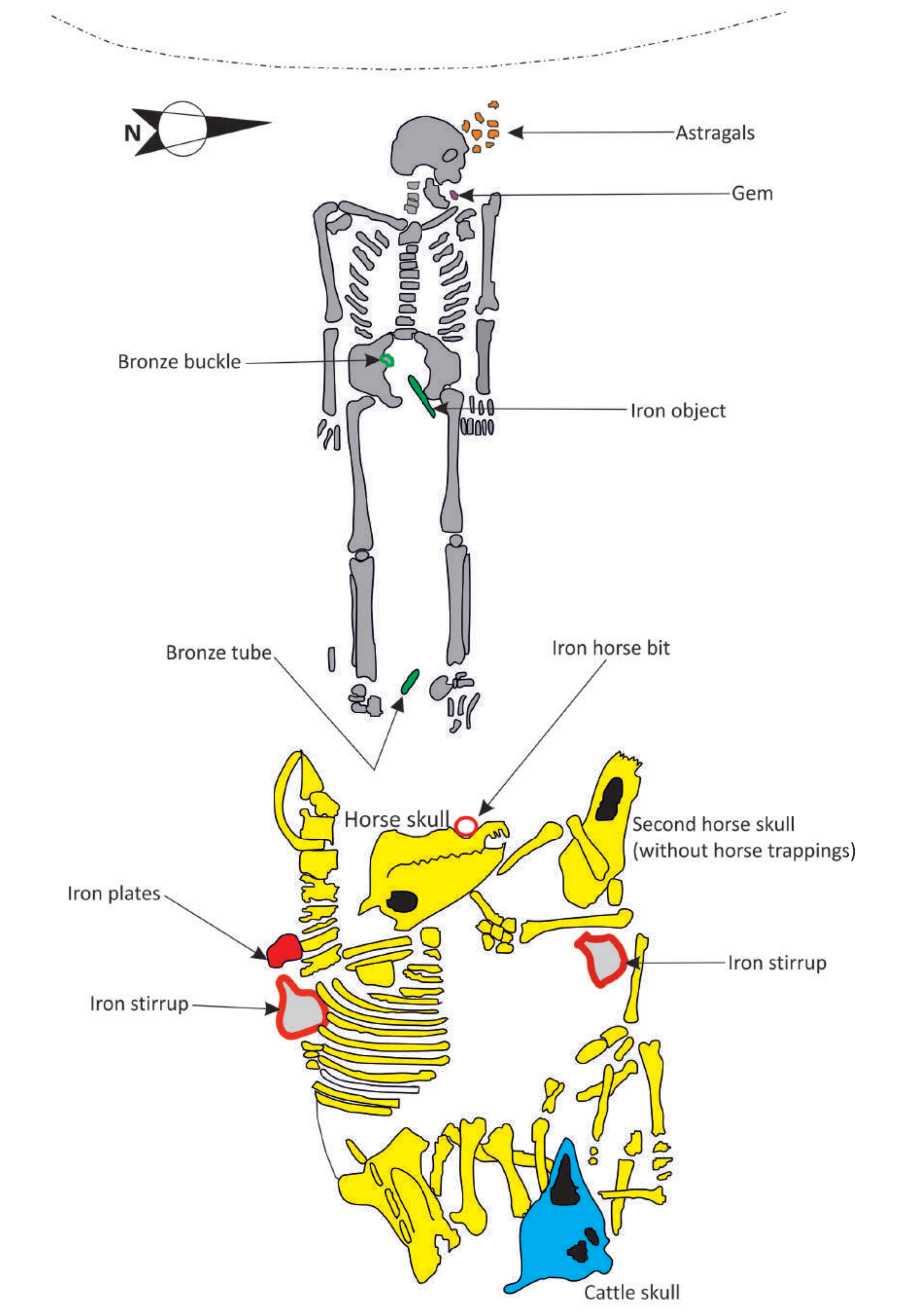
Pl. I. The material culture of the 7th-8th centuries ("Avar" group) (re-drawn *cf.* Harhoiu, Spânu, Gáll 2011, fig. 54/A).



Pl. II. The Mound I from Cluj-Napoca – *Someşeni* (re-drawn *cf.* Macrea 1958, ris. 4 and Macrea 1959, fig. 1-5: Gáll *et alii* 2017, pl. 15).



Pl. III. The material culture of the 9th-10th century ("Bulgarian" group) (re-drawn *cf.* Harhoiu, Spânu, Gáll 2011, fig. 71-72).



Pl. IV. Blandiana "A" Grave 2 (re-drawn *cf.* Ciugudean, Pinter, Rustoiu 2006, fig. 1).



Pl. V. The material culture of the 10th century ("Hungarian Conquerors" group) (re-drawn *cf.* Harhoiu, Spânu, Gáll 2011, fig. 71-72).